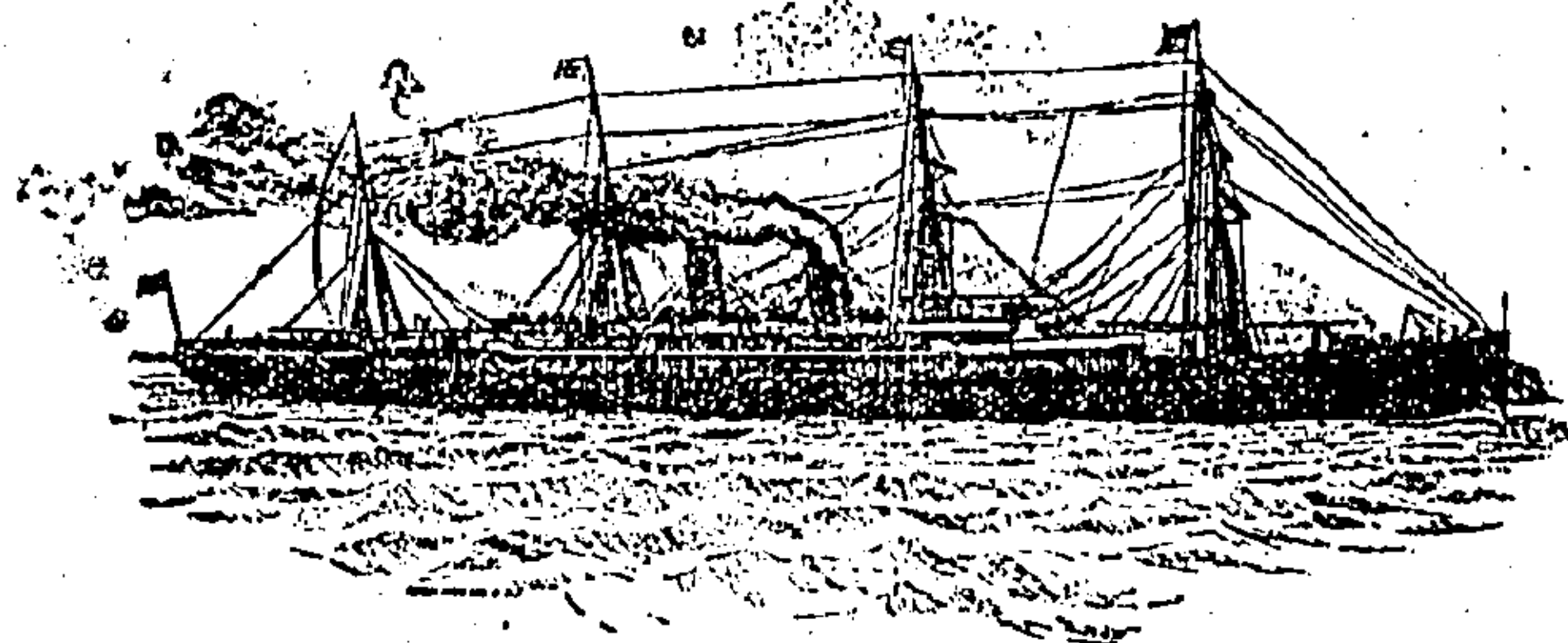


U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 4th August, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	FRIDAY, 14th August, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.
"DOBIC"	TUESDAY, 1st September, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th September, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	SATURDAY, 26th September, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	SATURDAY, 3rd October, at Noon.
"KOREA"	TUESDAY, 13th October, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. & O. Company's Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 4th August, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS. Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Ports, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 5th August.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 12th August.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 26th August.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 7th October.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 21st October.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 4th November.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 30th December.

THE magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS) saving THREE DAYS TO WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 Hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE of ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Peddler's Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OBTASTATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BADENIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	12th August. Freight.
Röden	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	
SITHONIA	HAVRE, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG.	20th August. Freight.
Hildebrandt	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	
KONIGSBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	12th Sept. Freight and Passengers.
Mayer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	23rd Sept. Freight.
von Dühren	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	
ABESSINIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	7th October. Freight.
Filler	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	
ARABIA	NEW YORK	(about middle of August.)
Bahle	VIA SUEZ CANAL	

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,365 tons.	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN"	2,338 "	" G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATS'IN"	2,250 "	" A. W. Dixon.
"HAN'KOW"	3,073 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN"	2,860 "	" J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at about 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at about 6 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON daily at about 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at about 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 P.M. as per special Schedule. } Sunday
Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 A.M. } excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,19 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING," 567 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 4th August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the Appointment of Directors, and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st of July to the 4th August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. GOOSMANN,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1903. [844c]

WILLIAM POWELL LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the
above-named Company will be held at the
COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 28, Queen's Road
Central, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August,
1903, at NOON, to receive the Report and
Statement of Accounts for the year ending
30th June, 1903, electing Directors and declar-
ing a Dividend.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st July to the 5th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. G. HECKFORD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1903. [880c]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OR-
DINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET-
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Corporation will be held at the CIVIL HALL,
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the FIFTEENTH
day of AUGUST next, at NOON, for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Court of
Directors together with a Statement of Ac-
counts to 30th June, 1903.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [877c]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-
GISTERS OF SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from SATUR-
DAY, the FIRST, to the FIFTEENTH day of
AUGUST next (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [878c]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will
be held in the OFFICES of the Company,
Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road,
on MONDAY, the 24th August, at 12 o'clock
NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts
to the 30th June, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [908c]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION & GREAT
NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANIES.SEPARATE WORKING
ARRANGEMENTS.

THE Public is hereby notified that the
Joint Service of the Eastern Ex-
tension and Great Northern Telegraph Com-
panies will be DISCONTINUED FROM
THE 1ST AUGUST, from which Date each
Company will have its own Separate Cable
where Telegrams will be accepted for Trans-
mission by either Company's Lines.

For The Great Nor.—For The Eastern Ex-
tension Telegraph Company.
O. NIELSEN, J. M. BECK,
Superintendent, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1903. [905c]

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that LAM SIN
SHANG, of MACAU, in the Empire of
China, Merchant, trading under the Names
of PO CHAN and FUNG MI has, on the 7th
day of April, 1903, applied for the Registration
in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks
of the following THREE TRADE MARKS:—
Number 1.—The distinctive device of an
animal usually known as an unicorn
having a scaly back, a forked tail, two
curved horns and one foreleg raised.
Number 2.—The distinctive device of a
pomegranate fruit supported on a stalk
having the words Trade Mark printed
on the upper portion of its outer edge
and having the lower portion of its outer
edge fringed with pomegranate fruit and
leaves, and the applicant disclaims the
use of the added English words.
Number 3.—The distinctive device of a
medallion with fancy drawings extend-
ing on either side having above the char-
acters Chong Cheong Wo in English
and in Chinese 長和 (the transla-
tion of which in English is the same
words Chong Cheong Wo) and below
the characters Sae Low Chong in En-
glish and in Chinese 石榴庄 (the trans-
lation of which in English is the same
words Sae Low Chong) and the appli-
cant disclaims the use of the added
Chinese and English words;

in the name of Lam Sin Shang, of Macau, Mer-
chant, who claims to be the Sole Proprietor
thereof.
The Trade Mark numbered 1 has been used
by the applicant in respect of substances used
as food or as ingredients in food in class 42,
and the Trade Marks numbered 2 and 3 have
been used by the applicant in respect of Tea in
class 42.

A facsimile of the above Trade Marks can
be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary
of Hongkong.
Dated the 25th day of June, 1903.
WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that AURELIUS
BRUCE MITCHELL, Senior Partner of the
Firm of WILLIAM MITCHELL of Washing-
ton Works, Cumberland Street, Birmingham,
England, and of No. 44, Cannon Street, in the
City of London, Steel Pen and Penholder
Manufacturer, has on the 28th day of May,
1903, applied for the Registration in Hongkong
in the Register of Trade Marks of the following
TRADE MARK:—

The distinctive device of two snakes
prone in serpentine coils facing each other
and between them the Chinese characters
美造洋行 (William Mitchell Foreign
Firm) and on either side of such charac-
ters two small snakes with forked tongues
and bodies spirally coiled each enclosed in
a scroll.

In the Name of William Mitchell, of Wash-
ington Works, Cumberland Street, Birming-
ham, England, and of 44, Cannon Street, in the
City of London, Steel Pen and Penholder
Manufacturer, who claims to be the Sole
Proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by
the Applicant forthwith in respect of Steel
Pens and Pen Boxes in Class 39.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be
seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of
Hongkong and also at the Office of Mes-
sieurs Wilkinson and Grist, of No. 9, Queen's
Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1903.
WILKINSON & GRIST,
of No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Victoria, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

SANITARY BOARD.

NOTICE

THE Board having found it necessary to
institute summary proceedings against
people using CHALK and WATER in lieu of
LIME-WASH, owners of houses are hereby in-
formed that CHALK and WATER cannot be
accepted in lieu of LIME-WASH, but that there
is no objection to colouring matter being added
to the LIME-WASH.

By Order,
G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

Sanitary Board Room,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [846c]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Dock-
ing and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work,
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by
Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[573c]

THEY HAVE ARRIVED

57 Varieties of good things for the table.

HEINZ

Do you know

that HEINZ SWEET PICKLES are known
throughout the world for their delicate aromatic
flavor and distinctive virtues?

THE MUTUAL STORES,
25, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1903.

[553c]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

[17]

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.
Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

[1339c]

GO TO THE
KOWLOON HOTEL,
FRANK F. JEWELL, KOWLOON. J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that
the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,

VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT
GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES,

The Price of which has been reduced to

FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co.
CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

[954c]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

MID-SUMMER EXCURSION TRIPS TO
JAPAN AND BACK.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are
prepared during the months of JULY
and AUGUST to issue First Class Return
Tickets from Hongkong to Yokohama and
Back for the Round Fare of Yen 98 payable in

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

The Sugar Convention Bill.

LONDON, 30th July.
After an animated debate the Sugar Convention Bill passed the second reading by 224 to 144. Mr. Asquith was the principal speaker.

Anti-Food-Taxation Meeting.

A mass meeting of citizens has been held in London, at which it was resolved to protest against the taxation of food, and Mr. Chamberlain's proposals were condemned.

LATER.

Discontent in Russia.

Fresh symptoms are constantly showing themselves in Russia, pointing to a widespread movement, which is almost revolutionary, among the working classes.

The labourers at Mikhailovo in the Caucasus having struck and obstructed the railway, the troops charged, killing ten and wounding eighteen. A similar outbreak has occurred at Odessa, and strikers at Baku have ignited the Petroleum works, destroying seventy bore-towers.

LAND SALES.

The opening of the New Territory continues apace. The Government having notified two further sales of property at Ping Shan, where lots of 4,000 square feet and 10,000 square feet are to be disposed of at the offices of the Public Works Department on the 17th inst. The first of these lots carries with it an annual crown rent of \$3, and the purchaser will have to expend on the property a sum of not less than \$300 in rateable improvements. The upset price is \$98, or two cents per square foot. The other lot, of 10,000 square feet, is subject to an annual rent of \$8, and \$500 will have to be expended on it in rateable improvements. The upset price is at the same rate, viz., \$30, or two cents per square foot.

MORE BURGLARS AT KOWLOON.

Early on Thursday morning robbers effected an entrance into the house of Messrs. A. Wright and Tang Chee at Kowloon, and departed with money and jewelry to the value of \$800. The previous night Mr. Tang Chee left his coat, containing a gold watch, chain and nuggets, a pair of gold spectacles, a silver pencil and a purse, containing about \$2 on a chair near the balcony, and on awaking in the morning found the coat in a corner of the balcony and the articles missing. The thieves, who must have entered the building by means of the scaffolding which surrounded the house, are still at large.

THE POLLARD COMEDY COMPANY.

Mr. Charles Pollard's business manager is in town to arrange the details in connection with the opening of the new farce Comedy Company. Mr. Pollard's experience in the part with theatrical ventures seems likely to help him to success with the present organization. An extensive knowledge of the wants of theatre-goers of the East has been of great service in selecting the present Company, and his past work should be sufficient guarantee for the coming players and plays. So with a bright and clever Company and an unusually extensive repertoire success should be assured. The list of plays includes the following:—*My Friend from India*; *Tom, Dick, and Harry*; *Why Smith left Home*; *What Happened to Jones*; *What became of Parker*; *My Soldier Boy*, etc., etc. The reserved seats will be available for selection on Tuesday next.

GERMAN AND JAPANESE TRADE IN CHINA.

Following the recent announcement of the appointment of twenty-six new German Consuls for our colonies comes a Foreign Office report on Nankin in China, which strikingly illustrates how feeble are our commercial methods as compared with Germany. Although 57 per cent. of the shipping is British, and new railways are to be built and capitalised by British companies, not a single British merchant has yet established himself at the port of Nankin, while German houses have native agents stationed there, supervised by visits from members of the firm. The English manufacturers content themselves with flooding the Consulates with catalogues and price lists which no one can read. Japanese business, however, is making enormous strides at every other nation's expense; their success is due to the very careful way in which, with the assistance of their Government, they study the Chinese market, and supply exactly the kind of luxuries the people want at a price to suit every pocket. Although Japan is not generally known as a wine-producing country, Japanese champagne is greatly in demand by local mandarins, who can become quite agreeably exhilarated at the low price of 1s. per bottle. *Manchester Dispatch.*

COLONIAL Governors, naturally meet with many out-of-the-way adventures, but one of the most extraordinary incidents on record befell Sir G. W. Des Voeux, when he was Governor of Fiji. He was voyaging at the time from Sydney to that Pacific group, and had gone to bed early. He was suddenly aroused from blissful dreams by something heavy falling upon him. It turned out to be an escaped sheep that had been chased all over the steamer, and had finished up its wild career by rushing into the Viceroy's cabin and jumping into the Viceroy's bunk. *Exchange.*

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Giraull.

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, July 27th, 1903.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a raw medicine store a short distance east of the steamer wharfs. Four or five shops were burned and a quantity of medicines destroyed. The hand pumps responded promptly and the pumping station soon had water playing on the fire. That many more houses were not destroyed is due to the way in which the men worked the pumps and the hose.

A THIEF CAUGHT.

For some time a thief has been at work on Shamene. Umbrellas have disappeared mysteriously. A day or two ago a gentleman on Shamene saw a Chinaman with an umbrella over his head which he recognized. Then he noticed his wife's umbrella under the same man's arm. He spoke to the Chinaman and said "Friend, you have my umbrella." "Yes," replied the Chinaman, "your boy told me to take your umbrella to you as you had forgotten them." The umbrellas were handed over and the Chinaman immediately disappeared. Later the same man was caught in a house and handed over to the police. He will stay a while in a place where umbrellas are not needed.

LEPERS GIVING TROUBLE.

Some lepers who live in boats about Canton have been giving trouble. Complaints have been laid before the officials that these lepers are capturing women and girls and detaining them in their boats for immoral purposes. The soldiers will not arrest the lepers and the officials do not know what to do with them.

TIENTSIN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

23rd July.

The past week has been one of emotions and fireworks. The opening and consecration of the new church on Sunday was a great event in the lives of many here, and a great strain on all concerned, as not only was the service a very long and impressive one, but in it was involved the close of one faithful ministry and the beginning of another, it being Mr. Hill's last Sunday in Tientsin. He and his family, with a large party of friends, all going home via Siberia, left Tientsin by river at daylight this morning for Chefoo where they catch a steamer for Dulay and entrain there. If that is, nothing occurs between now and then to stop them, I have always had my doubts as to whether this party will get through at all, or without some difficulty, and news from all directions indicates matters are coming to a climax. There is now little or no disguise in the movement of troops into and out of Manchuria, the tendency being of course to concentrate at Port Arthur and along the Yalu. If there is much longer delay in ascertaining Russia's, or is it England's, intentions, the situation will be rendered much more difficult for Japan. All the Russian posts along the Yalu and in Liaotung are being strengthened by small detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery; such as 2,500 infantry, 3,500 cavalry and 500 artillery at Liaoyang and Fenghuangchen; 100 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 500 artillery at Antun, Hsien etc. etc. The small camps at Yinkow and Shanhaikwan have been transported via Chingwantao to Port Arthur within the past three days. Meanwhile, in Peking nothing has been done, presumably because there is nothing more to do, Russia having secured all she required before the Conference. We no longer hear of secret concaves between the Russian Minister and Prince Ching, but on the contrary, we are told Mr. Lessar has not been near the Wai Wu Pusince his return to the capital, which is in itself full of significance.

On Monday last the Council and Community gave a dinner to the Municipal Engineer (until lately also Secretary), Mr. A. W. Harvey. Bellingham, who has, for the past fifteen years, been so closely identified with Tientsin's Municipal life, and has never had a holiday of any duration throughout that time. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, evincing the sincerity of the expressions of admiration, respect and affection felt for both Mr. Bellingham and his wife, both of whom were indefatigable during the Siege, and are noted for a generous hospitality and kindness which will make them sadly missed in Tientsin during their year's absence. They leave to-night for Shanghai and go home via Canada and America in a leisurely way, and expect to reach England about the end of October.

An impression prevails in Peking that the Empress has an idea to move the capital to Kaifeng in Honan, because she has ordered the place there to be kept in order, also the ferry boats on the road. The truth is that both the Palace there and at Paotingfu are being kept ready because the whole of the Chinese are in a holy terror about the possible war with Japan, which they firmly believe will affect China in some way, and the Court is taking the precaution this time of having a nice place to run to. I think there is nothing more in it.

The Princely House here is having a large new godown built and some handsome two-storied premises for the native staff just behind the house. It is projected later on to replace the present rather primitive bungalow office by a proper two-storied building with rooms for a junior mess above. The offices in Peking are also being rebuilt.

There is a report current, and I am trying to ascertain its truth, that Mr. Wynne is going back to India. He was not expected to be here permanently, but lately people have fancied he might relinquish his Indian appointment in favour of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, but it seems possible that this expectation may be disappointed.

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Giraull.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The "Money" column of the last number of the *Tatler* contains comments on the universal stagnation in the Stock Exchange which are peculiarly applicable to the condition of the local share market. We make the following extracts:—

The Stock Exchange cannot live on mere investment business. Unless there is some speculative activity there will continue to be constant grumblings about idle markets and "nothing doing." Undoubtedly the half-year that has just closed has suffered cruelly from universal stagnation, and there have been so many disappointments that speculations seem dead; but for that very reason it is more than likely that when the time comes it will run away from a good many of those who are now too timid to take advantage of the present low level of prices though they will feel very distressed when they see prices gradually rising higher and higher whilst they are without stock.

AMERICANS.

The general feeling is that Yankees are to blame for the almost universal stagnation and depression. A short while ago it was customary to speak in exaggerated terms of American wealth and American work, American management, American methods, American smartness, energy, shrewdness and pluck. Now we have rushed to the other extreme, and to dub anything "American" is to damn it at once. This is not wise. My readers will do me the justice to admit that I stood against the crowd in warning my readers against putting money into Yankees when they were all "a-boom," but I venture to think that the extreme pessimism of to-day is as exaggerated as the extreme optimism of yesterday. Even if there should be a regular smash in America it ought not to involve any serious trouble here, and it would give us all rare opportunities of buying back at a low price many of the securities which we sold at a higher level. Meanwhile we may be quite certain that America is not played out any more than England is, and there are still plenty of things in which we may very prudently "take a leaf out of the book" of our transatlantic cousins.

RAUB GOLD MINE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office, Queen Street, Brisbane, on Thursday, June 11th. Mr. James Forsyth M.L.A. was voted to the chair.

The Chairman regretted that Mr. De Burgh Perse (chairman of directors) was unable to be present owing to temporary indisposition, from which he hoped he would soon recover. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, he stated he would like to briefly comment on one or two matters that had occurred during the past year. One of these had been a change of management at Raub. Mr. Waters, the late mining manager, having been offered a position in Charters Towers, tendered his resignation, and it became necessary to reconsider the question of management. Mr. Presse having visited Singapore and London, was instrumental in procuring the services of the present manager, Mr. Wainford Lock. In making the selection of Mr. Lock, he felt perfectly confident that the company had not only got the very best man available, but also one who takes a more than ordinary interest in making the future of Raub an unqualified success. Mr. Lock before leaving England selected Mr. Martin as his mine manager, and he had pleasure in stating that Mr. Martin had proved an excellent subordinate to Mr. Lock. As to the work that has been done during the past year at Raub, he could not do better than refer the shareholders to the extremely able report furnished by the general manager. A scheme was now in progress by which it was hoped that the company would be able to test the existence of gold at a depth: So far, no very deep sinking has been done at Raub, but the latest news that payable gold had been discovered at the 340 foot level in Bukit Koman was extremely satisfactory. Matters generally had been somewhat disheartening during the past year. The yield of gold per ton had fallen off considerably, but it was satisfactory to note that under the present management this had not been lost sight of, and that Mr. Lock had succeeded in cutting down expenses so as to keep well within the limit of gold won. He hoped that, at the next meeting, a more favourable report would be presented to the shareholders, who, at the same time, could rest assured that the directors would do all in their power to make matters turn out successfully.

Mr. F. G. Scott seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors—the Hon. R. Philp, Messrs. De Burgh Perse, James Forsyth, and G. F. Scott, also the auditor Mr. T. A. Bond were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to Mr. W. Lock and the staff terminated the proceedings.

The *Spartiate*, first-class cruiser, Captain A. G. Tate, on 30th June steamed into Portsmouth Harbour, on her arrival from Hongkong. She took home the paid-off crew of the *Ocean*, with time-expired men from ships on the China and Mediterranean stations. Her Belleville boilers worked satisfactorily, and both in regard to speed and coal consumption good results were obtained. During the run home from Gibraltar, which lasted 60 hours, the ship made a 48 hours full-power test, in which she averaged a speed of 20 knots. On the voyage out and home she consumed 5,000 tons of coal. The *Spartiate* will be retained in commission with care and maintenance parties, and after necessary repairs, will receive a full complement of officers and men at Devonport, and take part in the manoeuvres.

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Giraull.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Writing under yesterday's date, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:— Since our last report, business has remained very dull, but now that the money market appears to be getting somewhat easier in the North, we may expect to see an improvement before long. The settlement which was, however, not a heavy one passed off quite satisfactorily.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, has advertised its ordinary half-yearly meeting for the 24th August. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 24th proximo, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, paid an interim dividend of 15/- per share on the 27th instant.

The Shanghai Pu-Pu and Paper Company, Limited, has declared an interim dividend of 7/- per share payable on the 15th proximo.

An interim dividend of 7 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June last is payable in Shanghai to-day by the Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.

Banks.—Thoughtful at the period under review Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled weak at \$68 and shares can probably be had at a reduction. The London rate is up to £64 10/-.

Nationals are inquired for at \$27.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are on offer at \$500. China Traders have declined to \$61.

Cantons after sales at \$180, are still wanted. There is no alteration in the other stocks under this heading.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have changed hands at \$330, closing in request at \$327½.

Further sales of China Fires have been effected at \$87.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats continue in demand at \$38. Indo-Chinas are quiet at \$94. Douglas Steamships and China and Manilas are with us business at quotations. Star Ferries have improved and are inquired for at \$27½ and \$17½ for the old and new shares respectively. Shell Transports have been taken off the market at advancing rates up to £1 4/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars have risen to \$94 and are wanted at the rate. Luzons are firmer and have inquiries at \$10.

Mining.—Punjoms are wanted at \$2.10.

The result of the Raub crushing for the current month is 730 ounces smelted gold from 2,900 tons of stone. Shares are asked for at \$8½, but there are none offering except at an advance.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue weak and are now quoted at \$213. Famahs have hardened and have been dealt in at the improved rate of \$15.150. Kowloon Wharves remain in demand at \$88. Hongkew Wharves are still offering at \$18.280.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been placed at \$155 ex the interim dividend of 30 paid on the 28th instant. Shanghai Lands are to be had at \$15.105. Hongkong Hotels have again been booked at \$150, and more shares can be placed. Oriente Hotel continues on the rise and have probable buyers at \$11. Astor House Hotels are quieter and can be obtained at \$30. Humphreys' Estate have been bought at \$12. China Providents are steady with sales at \$9½.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are in request at \$15. Laou-Kung-Mows have been disposed of at \$15.40.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have been fixed in the North at \$15.60.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements continue in demand at \$24. A. S. Watsons have again changed hands at \$14½. Electrics are still in demand at quotations. Ices can be placed at \$350 ex the interim dividend of \$4 paid on the 28th instant. Langkats have further strengthened and sales at \$15.305 are reported.

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT.

Cotton.—Market ruled steady and about 150 packages changed hands; the unsold stock is estimated at about 700 bales.

Yarn.—Extreme anxiety on the part of importers, coupled with a rise in exchange, had the effect of weakening the market and about 6,500 bales were sold at a decline of \$1 to 3 per bale. The unsold stock is estimated at about 1,500 bales. Local productions were sold at \$102 for 100 bales of No. 10s and \$107 for 150 bales of No. 12s. Japanese; about 400 bales changed hands at \$117 1/2 per bale.

Malwa Opium.—At the beginning the market ruled steady and sales of New about 29 chests at \$990 at 1020, old about 54 chests at \$1030 at 1060 and oldest about 52 chests at \$1080 at 1120 are reported. The unsold stock is estimated at about 900 chests.

Bengal Opium.—Prices have declined and sales of Patna new at \$1,070 at 1,035; Benares new at \$1,070 at 1,035 of about 1,050 chests are reported. The unsold stock is estimated at about 1,300 chests.

Persian Opium.—Ruled steady and sales of about 197 chests are reported at \$730 at \$30. The stock is about 3,000 chests.

Miscellaneous Quotations:—
Ivory.....\$200 at 680 Senna.....\$1 at 4
Camphor.....115 at 150 Vitriol.....19
Cassia.....16 at 25 Saltpetre.....11 at 12
Cloves.....12 at 29 Borax.....20
Termination.....90

FORTNIGHTLY YARN REPORT.

Messrs. Cawston, Pilling & Co., write under date 31st ult.:—

Despite small stock in hand as well as moderate arrivals, a falling off in demand for Bombay yarn in our market is to be noticed. Owing to limited inquiries from the consuming districts where the harvest operations are still going on, together with

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Giraull.

unfavourable advices from Shanghai of a limited demand, and the anxiety of importers to quit in the present rising exchange, a moderate business has transpired, and prices show a general decline of dollars one to three, and up to \$5 in special instances owing to hasty sales. Out of the sales specified in this report, about 3,500 bales are sold to arrive.—A moderate business has transpired in No. 20s and though prices show a decline of \$1 at 3, low rates have failed to induce further business.—No. 16s move slowly at a decline of \$1 to 2 per bale.—The demand has run on No. 12s chiefly, and stock is almost exhausted.—No. 10s in general is attracting the largest attention at declining rates.—No. 6s and 8s are out of favour and are not wanted. The market closes unsteady. Sales during the past fortnight consist of about 3,335 bales of No. 10s—1,850 bales of No. 12s—275 bales of No. 16s and 1,050 bales of No. 20s in all about 6,500 bales. Arrivals per steamers *Kogoshima Maru*, *Kunimaru*, *Nansang*, *Tintin*, and *Valetha* about 6,500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and Northern Ports about 3,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 5,000 bales.

Local Productions:—About 160 bales of No. 10s at 102, and 150 bales of No. 12s at \$107 at 06 changed hands.

Yarn:—Sales of 450 bales of No. 20s at \$130 at 131 are reported in the market.

Exchange:—An improvement is to be noticed, and we quote to-day on India at Rs. 13 1/4 London at Sh. 1/9d.

FREIGHT.

Since the report of a week ago, the bulk of the settlements has been confined to charters to load rice from Saigon to Philippine ports. No less than five German steamers have been engaged besides a French boat of 710 tons. The respective rates are as follows:—24, 25, 25, 25, 28, and 29 cents for steamers of the following tonnage: 1,252, 982, 1,145, 822, 939, and 710 tons. Coal freight.—Mojito to Saigon has commanded \$2.70 per ton for a vessel of 1,201 tons. Mojito, Karatu or Kuchinotzu to Singapore \$1.15 per ton. A British steamer (2,158 tons) has been engaged for one voyage from Karatu to Singapore at \$2.30 per ton. Three German steamers have been booked for Hongkong loading, as follows:—1 of 903 tons to Chingking at \$2.40 per ton; 1 of 1,103 and 1 of 1,184 to Hongkong at 1.65 per ton. 22 cents per picul is the fixed rate for a British steamer from Newchwang to Canton. Sugar freights are limited to three vessels, viz., 1 of 903 tons, 1 to Hongkong, at 25 cents per picul; 1 of 1,415 tons Sounabaya to Hongkong, 9.0 in full. A British Steamer 1,283 tons 2 ports N.C. Java to 1 or 2 ports Japan 37½ and 40 cents per picul.

The Norwegian s.s. *Prince Albert* of 1,498 tons has been sold for £1,750.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer1/9½
" Bank Bills, on demand1/9 3/16
" Credits, 4 months' sight1/9
" D'cents 4 months' sight1/9½
ON BERLIN, (demand)M.1.20
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand2.22
" Credits, 4 months' sight2.25½
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand4.42
" Credits, 30 days' sight4.43
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer131½
" On demand131½
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer72½
" Private 30 days' sightnom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.85½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate\$11.46
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael\$9.70
Silver25 5/16

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.
Vester day's quotations are as follows:—
Per chest
MALWA NEW@ 940/960
" LAST YEAR@ 990/1,000
" OLDEST@ 1,050/1,100
PATNA NEW@ 1,037½
" OLD@ 1,050
BENARES NEW@ 1,035
" OLD@ 1,050
PERSIAN (PAPER)@ 767/850

TO-DAY'S Advertisements.

NOTICE TO LADIES.

MADAM FLINT wishes to inform her Lady Patrons and the General Public that she has now REMOVED to the CONNAUGHT HOTEL, First Floor, where she is opening up a more extensive scale. DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY PARLORS which will be known as MADAM FLINT & CO., MODE DE PARIS.

MADAM FLINT is leaving for Paris on the 11th instant, and will be pleased to receive Orders from Ladies desiring any Special Goods, in the way of LINGERIE, Dresses and Hats in any Particular Fashion or Design, &c. She will also bring out New Goods for the FALL and WINTER SEASONS.

MADAM FLINT also begs to inform the Hongkong Ladies that, in order to make Room for the New Stock, she will hold a CLEARANCE SALE at her New Establishment commencing on the 5th instant, when some very cheap bargains will be offered.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [901c]

THE TUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE, or until further notice, Mr. W. C. Low will act as SECRETARY to the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [901c]

REDUCTION IN AUSTRALIAN FRESH BUTTER.

I HAVE reduced the price of BUTTER from 19 Cents to 18 Cents per pound. I guarantee the BUTTER to be the freshest and of the best quality obtainable in the Market. I do not put up the BUTTER in priests here as many others do after importing it in tins.

H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 4, D'Aguiar Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [902c]

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Giraull.

To-day's

Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messieurs EVANS & HANSTON, No. 36, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 1st day of August, at 12 o'clock, NOON, when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTION, which was passed at a Meeting held on the 11th July, 1903, will be submitted for Confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION:—

RESOLUTION.
"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong and that Mr. JOHN SCOTT HARSTON, of Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated 31st July, 1903.

NG LAU TONG,
Managing Director.

917c]

KENNEDY'S HONGKONG DAIRY

HAS This Day REMOVED their TOWN OFFICE to No. 11, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

G. W. GEGG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [918c]

TO LET.

CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE COLONY.

MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD. Nice Houses, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out-houses and Verandahs. Only \$40 inclusive of Taxes.

WILD DELL BUILDING, No. 147, WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and Airy Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive of Taxes.

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [919c]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"
Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [923c]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"KIAUTSCHOU,"
Captain Behrens, due here with the outward German Mail about TUESDAY, P.M., the 4th instant, will leave for the above Places about 12 1/2 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [926c]

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 25, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING OF ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-NIGHT, the 1st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [891c]



THE POPULAR SCOTCH

IS
"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING

and

H.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 8th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 13th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINGSUEY"	On 20th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 26th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 4th September.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August.
*LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 20th August.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.
*LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.
S.S. "AJAX" sailed from Victoria, B.C., on the 16th inst. for Japan Ports and Hongkong.	"DEUCALION"	On 6th September.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HONGAN"	3rd August.
MANILA	"HUNAN"	5th "
MANILA	"TSINAN"	10th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS- VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	10th "
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	12th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Vantage and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903.

Hongkong—Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 8th Aug., at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 15th Aug., at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	—	—

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	Aug. 14, 1903.
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	Sept. 13, "
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	Oct. 14, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR FOOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	J. Goto	SUNDAY, 2nd Aug.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	THURSDAY, 6th Aug.
FOR ANPING	"MAIDZURU MARU"	T. Saito	SUNDAY, 9th Aug.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves	—

* Via SWATOW and AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyor, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co's steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further Information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA,

REDUCED SALOON PAS-
SAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20. RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw Steamer

"KWONG CHOW,"

1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONGKONG for CANTON at 8.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days leaving CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted throughout by Electricity. Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey. Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is West of the Hongkong Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 30th May, 1903.

EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.

FOR PROCESSION

OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL

AT THE CHAPEL AT TAIPA

ISLAND, MACAO.

THE Chartered Steamship

"KINSHAN" will make a Special Excursion Trip to Macao, TO-MORROW, the 2nd August, 1903, leaving for Macao from her usual Wharf at 9 A.M. and returning to Hongkong at 10 P.M.

A Steam-launch will convey Passengers to Kowloon, to minutes after the steamer's return.

RETURN FARE (No Single Ticket)\$2
Children under 10 years of age half the above Rate.RETURN FARE including Tiffin\$4
including Tiffin and Dinner. 6 Table d'Hôte supplied by King Edward Hotel.

Intending Excursionists are advised to apply at the HONGKONG PRINTING PRESS for Cabins at once, as there are very few left. Only a moderate rate will be charged for them.

The BAND of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play during the voyage.

Tickets may be had at—
MESSRS. RITCHIE & CO'S OFFICE,
THE HONGKONG PRINTING PRESS,
or on Board.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
ROSETTA MARU	H. S. Smith	3,376	THURSDAY, 6th August, at 11 A.M.
ROHILLA MARU	E. P. Bishop	3,369	TUESDAY, 11th August, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN" Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CAL-
CUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ
and PORT SAID.(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZILS,
to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM,"
Captain Rassech, will be despatched as above
on THURSDAY, the 20th August, P.M.For Information as to Passage and Freight
apply toSANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princo's Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL,
THE Steamship"MERIONETHSHIRE,"
Captain G. C. Cundy, will be despatched as
above on or about MONDAY, the 24th
August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.

DEPARTURE from Hongkong (on Week Days) at 7.30 A.M., (on Sundays) at 8.30 A.M. From Macao (Week Days) at about 2 P.M. (Sundays) about 8 P.M.

FARE.—(Week Days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1.50; Return Ticket, \$2.50; 3rd Class, \$1; Steerage, 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Single Ticket, \$2; Return Ticket, \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on Board or at Macao Hotel, \$5.

WHARF opposite Central Market.
The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip EVERY SUNDAY in Summer.

For Freight, &c., apply to—

SAM WANG & CO., LD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1903.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"
Captain Geo. Payne, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 4th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1903.	About
"SAINT BEDE"	8th Aug.
"MOGUL"	23rd Aug.
"BRAEMAR"	31st Sept.
"SATSUMA"	19th Sept.
"SHIMOSA"	30th Sept.

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY,STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"BARON DRIESEN,"
Captain Laurent, will be despatched as above
on or about THURSDAY, the 20th August,
to be followed by the s.s. "NORDKYN"

later.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903.

Intimations.

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER.TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 10
Ice House RoadI am now in a position, in his New and Com-
modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.GROUPS AND VIEWS
a specialty.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.The Superioress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1902.

BIG OURS MEN & WOMEN

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Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SITHONIA,"
Captain Hildebrandt, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before Noon TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 3rd August will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 4th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"TIEN-TSIN"

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd August, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex
s.s. "Dardogne," and from Bordeaux ex
s.s. "President Leroy Cailliet," in connection with
above Steamer, are hereby informed that their
Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure
and Valuables are being landed and stored at
their risks in the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after TUESDAY, the 4th August, at NOON,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or be-
fore the 4th August, or they will not be re-
cognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on
TUESDAY, the 4th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMAKURA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, con-
signees of cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be sorted out
mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as
soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 4th August will be
subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in
the Godown and Notice of same sent to this
Office before the 7th August, or claims in
connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Shipping.

Arrivals.
 Glenfallach, Br. s.s., 1,434, Bainbridge, 31st July, Singapore 26th July, Gen.—Joo Tek Seng.
 Ayr, Br. s.s., 1,956, Gibson, 31st July, Kuratsu 25th July, Coal.—M. B. K.
 Don, Nor. s.s., 530, Giesse, 31st July, Bangkok 23rd July, Rice.—Kin Tye Lung.
 Progress, Ger. s.s., 648, Bremer, 31st July, Tournon 29th July, Gen.—S. & Co.
 Firth of Beaulieu, Br. s.s., 1,168, Decent, 31st July, Hamburg via Port Said and Colombo 31st May, Gen.—Order.
 Lawada, Br. s.s., 3,269, Henderson, 1st Aug.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 18th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Chunsang, Br. s.s., 1,57, Cox, 1st Aug.—Canton 31st July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,189, Wendig, 1st Aug.—Bangkok 23rd July, and Swatow 31st, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.
 Huron, Br. s.s., 1,969, Walsh, 1st Aug.—Mojito 24th July, Coal.—M. B. K.
 Tiglav, Aust. s.s., 618, Randin, 1st Aug.—Tournon 29th July, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

China, for Hongkong.
 Chan On, for Wenchow.
 Hongkong, for Haiphong.
 Tuile, for Swatow.
 Pak Kong, for Macao.
 Hoi He, for Canton.
 Sun Cheong, for Canton.
 Chuenfai, for Swatow.
 Emma, for Swatow.
 Kwongchik, for Shanghai.
 Whang, for Hailuo.
 Tyr, for Kutchinotou.
 Lena, for Kobe.
 Peto, for Hailuo.
 Hailuo, for Hailuo.
 Chuenfai, for Kwong-chow-wan.
 Lym on, for Shanghai.
 Triglav, for Canton.
 Huron, for Swatow.
 Victoria, for Amoy.
 Whangchik, for Macao.
 Ayr, for Hongkong.
 Hailuo, for Swatow.
 Glenfallach, for Amoy.
 Kwongchik, for Canton.
 King, for Kobe.
 Chuenfai, for Samarang.
 Firth of Beaulieu, for Port Arthur.
 San Joaquin, for Manila.

Departures.

Aug. 1.
 Command, for Europe.
 Victoria, for Tacoma.
 Rubi, for Manila.
 Sun Joaquin, for Manila.
 Fathier, for Calcutta.
 Hailuo, for Hailuo.
 Chuenfai, for Bangkok.
 Quanta, for Canton.
 Kwongchik, for Shanghai.
 Peto, for Hailuo.
 S. I. Co., for Takao.
 Chuenfai, for Hailuo.
 Tuile, for Swatow.
 Lena, for Kobe.

Passengers arrived.

Per Lawada, from Singapore—391 Chinese.
 Per Glenfallach, from Singapore—346 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per Rubi, for Manila—Mrs. F. Greene, Miss Greene, Messrs. Charles Marshall, A. E. O. T. Coy, S. S. Guio, A. C. Yem, C. Yew, S. Kan, S. Y. Bao, G. Quinoco, G. Chingle, G. Sze, G. Man, Y. Chao, G. Ancheritome, G. Jose, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Long, Sanjahn, quinaena, Lemco, Co. Rubio, Or Ueko, O. Ching, S. Teuly, S. I. Co., T. Ching, S. Long, S. Timothy, S. Cuano, B. Yanco, C. Young, J. Liar, F. Tay, Wm. E. Twight, S. S. Tak, C. Cangle, Master Yihio Angio V. Capin, Mrs. Da Josefa J. de Ongecapin, Miss Su Hija Maria Ongecapin, Messrs. T. K. Kar, O. O. Doe, Mrs. Alberto de lo Santos, Mrs. Crescencia Hernandez, Severo Jose, G. Krumsig, S. Quico, S. Kim, S. Roan, L. Wait, A. S. Kent, K. Che, L. Siyi, and Capt. Golefawtax.

Shipping Reports.

Str. Dott from Bangkok—Strong S.W. and Wly wind the entire passage.
 Str. Lawa from Rangoon—Fresh to strong following winds and swell, since leaving Singapore cloudy weather, with occasional rain squalls.
 Str. Glenfallach from Singapore—From there to Paracels fresh S.W. monsoon, off Paracels terrific squalls from W.N.W. and N.W., barometer 29.52, from thence to port moderate N.W. wind, with Wly swell.

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—1st July—Devonshire, Banberg, 7th July—Vernon, Foxtonhall, Manchester, Indradeo, 10th July—Anyone, Benoitlich, Tracer, Claverhill, 14th July—Konigberg, St. Irene, Haddonhall, Sumatra, Kiautschou, 26th July—Kintuck, Caledonia, Inaba Maru, Ningchow, Venetia, 21st July—Glenfirth, Nader, Flintshire, Marburg, Abyssinia, Bombay, 24th July—Achilles, Bennohr, Ping Suez, 27th July—Socotra, Auchenarden, 28th July—Sambira, Comeric.
 Homeward—14th July—Segovia, 18th July—Nubia, 24th July—Annam, 28th July—Antenor, Kawachi Maru, Strassburg.

Arrivals at Home—4th July—Salasie, Zien, 7th July—Afridi, 10th July—Indrani, Kanagawa Maru, Patroclus, 18th July—Calchas, Glenfirth, 21st—Malacca, 21st July—Oceantien, Tanilus, China, 27th July—Sado Maru, Stuttgart.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Due
Nankin	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 2
Chingwo	Mojito	C. M. Co.	Aug. 2
Nanchang	Cheloo	B. & S.	Aug. 2
Gregory Apcau	Singapore	C. & Co.	Aug. 3
Capri	Singapore	C. & Co.	Aug. 3
H'kong Maru	Singapore	M. & Co.	Aug. 4
Kiautschou	Singapore	M. & Co.	Aug. 4
Bombay Maru	Singapore	N. V. K.	Aug. 4
Prinz Heinrich	Shanghai	M. & Co.	Aug. 5
Indrapura	Japan	P. & A. Co.	Aug. 12
City of Peking	San Francisco	P. M. Co.	Aug. 13
Lyra	Victoria	T. B. T. Co.	Aug. 15
Emp. of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Aug. 16
Lothian	San Francisco	C. M. Co.	Aug. 26

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Vessel	From	Agents	Due
San Joaquin	Manila	Kewloon Dock	
Powau	Manila	"	
U.S.A.T. Ingalls	"	"	
H.M.S. Whiting	"	"	
Kwong Hing	"	"	
Miner	"	"	
Boieldien	"	"	
U.S.A.T. Sumner	Cosmopolitan	"	

Vessels in Port.

Vessel	From	Agents	Due
Anping Maru	Jap. s.s., 1,053, Goto, 30th July, Swatow 29th July, Gen.—O. S. K.		
Athenian	Br. s.s., 2,440, Robinson, 25th July, Vancouver 29th June, and Shanghai 22nd July, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.		
Benledi	Br. s.s., 1,481, Clark, 29th July, Yokohama and Shanghai 26th July, Gen.—C. L. & Co.		
Borneo	Ger. s.s., 1,344, Muhle, 26th July, Sardakan 20th July, Gen.—M. & Co.		
Chowhai	Ger. s.s., 1,112, Texton, 30th July, Bangkok 24th July, Rice.—B. & S.		
Clara	Br. s.s., 1,714, Bendixen, 30th July, Hailuo 29th July, Gen.—J. & Co.		
Crown of Arragon	Br. s.s., 1,300, Darwood, 29th July, Mojito 22nd July, Coal.—Gilman & Co.		
Devonshire	Br. s.s., 3,001, 29th July, Cardiff 13th June, and Port Said 28th, Coal.—Admiralty.		
Emma Luyken	Ger. s.s., 1,110, Martens, 20th July, Penang 9th July, Singapore 12th, and Hailuo 19th, Gen.—E. A. T. Co.		
Empress of China	Br. s.s., 3,046, Archibald, R.N.R., 27th July, Vancouver, B.C. 6th July, and Shanghai 25th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.		
Gaelic	Br. s.s., 2,691, Finch, R.N.R., 25th July, San Francisco 27th June, Honolulu 4th July, Yokohama 17th, Kobe 18th, Nagasaki 20th, and Shanghai 23rd, Mails and Gen.—O. & S. S. Co.		
Haitan	Br. s.s., 1,181, Rench, 30th July, Foochow 26th July, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 29th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.		
Hongkong	Fr. s.s., 851, Hannier, 30th July, Haiphong and Hailuo 29th July, Gen.—A. R. M.		
Hunan	Br. s.s., 1,143, Frazer, 30th July, Hailuo 25th July, Sugar and Hemp.—B. & S.		
Ingalis	Am. s.s., 1,347, Harrison, 19th July, Manila, P.I. via Mauban 7th July, Ballast.—Order.		
Iyo Maru	Jap. s.s., 3,918, Butler, 29th July, Seattle via Japan and Shanghai 26th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Kampo	Fr. s.s., 312, Bavy, 25th July, Saigon 21st July, Rice.—Wing Seng.		
Lyemmon	Ger. s.s., 1,238, Lehmann, 31st July, Canton 31st July, Gen.—S. & Co.		
Namsang	Br. s.s., 2,591, Payne, 27th July, Calcutta 11th July, Penang 18th, and Singapore 22nd, Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Pakhoi	Br. s.s., 1,249, Shaw, 27th July, Canton 27th July, Gen.—B. & S.		
Pompey	Am. s.s., 1,200, Range, 28th May, Manila, P.I. 25th May, Ballast.—U. S. Government.		
Shanlung	Ger. s.s., 1,000, Engelhart, 30th July, Foochow 28th July, Ballast.—Mr. Geo. McBain.		
Suisang	Br. s.s., 1,776, Young, 28th July, Java 19th July, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.		
Tailu	Ger. s.s., 1,063, Menzell, 20th June, Mauritius via Singapore 14th June, Gen.—E. A. T. Co.		
Tientsin	Br. s.s., 2,555, Kenick, R.N.R., 26th July, Bombay 10th July, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Valetta	Br. s.s., 2,973, Palmer, 31st July, Bombay 3rd July, and Singapore 26th, Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.		

Post Office.

Vessel	From	Agents	Due
Macao	Per Wingchai, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.		
Namiao	Per Tailee, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.		
Canton	Per Fatshan, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.		
Shan hai	Per Lyemmon, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.		
Amoy	Per Glenfallach, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.		
Swatow	Amoy and Foochow—Per Anping Maru, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.		
Kamchuk	and Samshui—Per Tungkong, 2nd inst., 9 A.M.		
Canton	Per Hankow, 3rd inst., 7.30 A.M.		
Macao	Per Hongshai, 3rd inst., 9 A.M.		
Macao	Per Wingchai, 3rd inst., 9 A.M.		

Namiao—Per Tailee, 3rd inst., 9 A.M.
 Canton—Per Kinsing, 3rd inst., 9 P.M.
 Moji—Per Haru, 3rd inst., 9 A.M.
 Shanghai—Per Singau, 3rd inst., 4 P.M.
 Canton—Per Honan, 4th inst., 7.30 A.M.
 Kudat and Sandakan—Per Berner, 4th inst., 10 A.M.
 Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Gaelic, 4th inst., 11 A.M.
 Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Namsang, 4th inst., 11 A.M.
 Macao—Per Hongshai, 4th inst., 1.15 P.M.
 Namiao—Per Tailee, 4th inst., 5 P.M.
 Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of China, 4th inst., 11 A.M.
 Manila—Per Hunan, 5th inst., 3 P.M.
 Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Prinz Heinrich, 6th inst., 11 A.M.
 Manila—Per Zulu, 8th inst., 9 A.M.
 Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Tainan, 10th inst., 3 P.M.
 Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Yarra, 11th inst., 11 A.M.
 Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, (B.C.) and Seattle, (U.S.A.)—Per Iyo Maru, 11th inst., 3 P.M.
 Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Athenian, 12th inst., 11 A.M.
 Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 12th inst., 11.30 A.M.
 Manila—Per Sunghang, 12th inst., 3 P.M.
 Manila—Per Rubi, 15th inst., 9 A.M.

To-morrow.

CHURCH SERVICES.
 St. John's Cathedral.—Communion, 7 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 5.45 p.m.
 Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.
 German Bethesda Chapel, West Point.—Morning Service, 11 a.m.
 St. Francis Church, Wanchai.—Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m., (Port.) 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.
 St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.
 St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point.—Mass, 8 a.m.
 Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Services, 10.30 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.
 Union Church.—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.
 St. Peter's Seamen's Church.
 Queen's Road West.
 Matins 11 a.m., Venite, Hopkins; Te Deum, Lawes; Jubilate, Gregory; Hymns, 53, 434, 268, and 219. Kyrie, Turkmen.
 Holy Communion 12.15 p.m.
 Evensong, 6.30 p.m. Magnificat, Hawes; Nunc, Barnby; Hymns, 261, 19, 595, and 55.
 The Church Sunday Day will call on ships carrying white crews between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.) to bring friends ashore to the services. The answering pennant is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Books, &c., provided. Strangers welcome.
 Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Acting Director of the Hongkong Observatory:
 On the 1st at 5.45 a.m. Red Drum lowered. At noon: The barometer has risen moderately in Formosa, and slightly over the S. coast of China and the Philippines.
 The typhoon is probably approaching the China coast in the neighbourhood of Wenchow. Bad weather over the China coast to the North of the Formosa Channel.
 Very strong W. winds in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.
 Forecast—fresh to strong SW. breezes; fine at first, squally with thundershowers later. No observations received from stations to the North of Foochow.

Brometer	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.52	29.44
Temperature	89	91
Humidity	76	63
Rainfall	—	—

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Vessel	From	Agents	Due
Vladivostok	7 a.m.		
Yemuro	6 a.m.		
Hakodate	"		
Tokio	"		
Kochi	"		
Nagasaki	"		
Kagoshima	"		
Oshima	"		
Naha	"		
Ishigakijima	"		
Taichu	29.38	SW 4	
Taichu	29.47	E 6	
Taichu	29.47	SW 4	
Koshun	"		
Pescadore	"		
Welshai	29.33	SSW 3	og
Gutslaff	29.45	WSW 3	c
Sharp Penk	29.33	SSW 3	og
Amoy	29.45	WSW 3	c
Swatow	29.33	SSW 3	og
Canton	29.45	WSW 3	c
Hongkong	29.33	SSW 3	og
Victoria Peak	29.33	SSW 3	og
Gap Rock	29.33	SSW 3	og
Macao	29.33	SSW 3	og
Haiphong	29.33	SSW 3	og
Manila	29.33	SSW 3	og
Malate	29.33	SSW 3	og
Bacolod	29.33	SSW 3	og
Collo	29.33	SSW 3	og
Hebu	29.33	SSW 3	og
C. St. James	29.33	SSW 3	og

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

Hotel	Visitors
HONGKONG.	
Anderson, Mr.	Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.
Anton, A. S.	Katsch, E. A.
Barrett, E. G.	Leggatt, E. A.
Black, Mr. and Mrs.	Lewis, A. R.
Bogman, Mr. and Mrs. R.	Liddell, Mr. and Mrs.
Bonner, E. A.	Macgowan, R. J.
Brown, Dr.	Mariott, Dr. J.
Brown, W. S.	Max, Sydney
Buck, Hart	Max, Mr. E.
Burniston, H. J.	Mathias, A.
Clarke, W. G.	Mcraan, T. P.
Colson, F. T.	McCleary, C.
Coulson, C. H.	Miller, P. L.
Davidson, R. W. C.	Murphy, Mr. and Mrs.
Dean, G.	O. O.
Derbyshire, J. H.	Osborn Mrs. F.
Dorjontien, S.	Ostrander, A. T.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs.	Palmer, G. F.
Downing, T. C.	Parfitt, W.
Edwards, F. W.	Pick, Dr.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A.	Pitt, W.
Emerson, A.	Potts, W. H.
Fisher, H. G.	Reid, H. J.
Forsyth, Capt. G. A.	Richardson, W. M.
George, C.	Scott, C.
Glover, C.	Somerville, Mr. A.
Greenwood, D. A. W.	Thomas, C. B.
Hall, Capt. T.	Thomas, J. A.
Haighwot, W. B.	Thomson, Dr. J. C.
Hayton, J. T.	Watson, Capt. A. N.
Hill, L. D.	Watkins, C. A.
Hooper, Mr. and Mrs.	Woolmer, Mr. and Mrs.
Howard, Thos.	Wright, Mr. and Mrs.
Icely, Rev. F.	C. Gordon
Jackman, H. T.	

KING EDWARD.

Hotel	Visitors
Faruta, C.	Middleton, A.
Howard, E.	Nicklin, T. G.
Kleph, Paul	Paff, Alfred
Kofed, Capt.	Rose, Mr. and Mrs. T.
Mayo, E.	J.
Muelle, Ed. (Consul for	Vaughan, H. S.
Peru)	

CONNAUGHT.

Hotel	Visitors
Campbell, R. E., Lieut.	Jordan, Mr. and Mrs.
Darby, A. J.	E. G.
Dufour, Mrs. B.	Humphreys, W.
Fitz-Henry, H.	Marston, Mr. Mrs. L.
Houghton, R.	Tibbey H. M.
Lee, G. E.	Tyrwhitt, T.
	Williams, W. H.

OCCIDENTAL.

Hotel	Visitors
Block, O.	Marshall, Chas. W.
Brown, S.	Meeths, E. E. H.
Burnett, Fred D.	Mehner, Dr. M.
Barton, A. B.	Mohand, G.
Chandler, Lieut. F.	Pezare, Lieut. T.
Curtis, W. A.	Schwedenberg, Dr. J.
Diss, George A.	Shepherd, Mrs. F.
Donald, W. H.	Spiller, B.
Harnes, Siegfried	Spiller, Mrs. Bel.
Harris, Paul H.	Spiller, Mrs. A.
Keeney, T. P.	Stephens, H.
Key, Dr. F.	Woodbridge, F. J.
Lopez, Amaro	

PEAK.

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Barnett, Dr.	McDermott, A. P. B.
Beattie, Andrew	McGowan, Mr. & Mrs.
Behn, Geo.	A.
Benson, A. P. D., Major	Mitchell, Robert
and Mrs. H. G.	Mortimore, Miss O.
Berkley, H.	Ollis, Mr. and Mrs. P.
Besnard, Mrs.	B.
Brown, Col. L. F.	Ordish, Owen
Brusse, George	Ormonster, R. A., Major
Bunny, Major and Mrs.	Mrs. J. W.
J. W. and children	Pilpot, Leonard D.
Chapman, Mr. & Mrs.	Piper, Donald
A.	Pollack, K. C. H. E.
Chichester, Maj. A. A.	Pratt, R. A., Major and
Edmondson, H. F.	Reid, T. H.
Ferrier, Col. and Mrs.	Ramsay, R. N., Hon. R.
G. H.	Murray
French, A. S. C., Major	Saver, Mrs. W. E.
Fuchs, A.	Scott, Charles R.
Gibson, Dr. Robert	Scale, W.
Grant, G. C. Lindsay	Sinclair, A.
Hamilton, Major A. B.	Smith, Carl W.
Hewitt, F. T. Baines	Spalckhaver, W. O. C.
Hibbe, F.	Thompson, Capt. N. G.
Jeffries, H. U.	Thomson, O. D.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P.	Wolffson, Mr. & Mrs.
N. H.	J. W.
Julian, F.	Wenborn, S. T.
King, R. H.	Wilford, F. C.
Lossens, Mrs.	
Maclead, Wm., D.D.S.	

GRAIGIEBURM.

Hotel	Visitors
Caufield, Master and Helms, W.	
nurse	Lambelle, Lieut. and
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.	Mrs. F. W.
Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs.	and Mrs. J. S.
Naha, D. K.	Moss, D. K.
Johnston, Mrs. and	Wright Mr. and Mrs.
child	R. F., child & nurse

THOMAS.

Hotel	Visitors
Bassett, H. D.	Manars, Mr.
Charles, L.	Pillis, E.
Condy, C. and two	Randich, Capt. G. T.
children	Roberts, Capt.
Crego, Mr.	Robertson, O. L.
Francis, Wm.	Rouge, N. E.
Hansen, Capt. H. E.	Walter, F. L. M.
John, Mr. and Mrs.	Wheeler, Mr.
Kernan, J.	Young, L. C.
Li Man Yin	

KOWLOON.

Hotel	Visitors
Curran, Capt. D. J.	Milne, Miss Muriel
Jackson, Mrs. and child	Milne, Miss Gerty
John, Mr. and Mrs.	Milne, George

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July 25th.

R. G. HECKFORD,
MANAGER.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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BIRTH.

On the 29th July, at 13, Albany Road, Hongkong, the wife of Mr. A. PIERRE MARY, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(29th July.)

A private telegram received at this office on the 26th instant gave us the first indication that the result of the Asiatic Labour Commissioners' recent visit to Hongkong was about to be made the subject of considerable comment in London. To-day we publish a Reuter's telegram which, for the past twenty-four hours, has been the subject of much speculation and considerable investigation on the part of interested individuals and firms who have tendered for the supply of coolie labour for South Africa on the occasion of Messrs. Skinner and Noyes' visit here about two months ago. It will be recalled that these two gentlemen came to the Far East as a special commission of inquiry in regard to the securing of Chinese for the Transvaal mines. While at Vancouver they made inquiries into the employment of Chinese in the mines and in other work there. Speaking of the Chinese, Mr. Skinner remarked that they appear to be good workmen, but they will not be able to form any real opinion of them till they have seen them at work in large numbers, and in similar work to that for which they are required in the Transvaal. From Vancouver the Commissioners proceeded to Hongkong en route to the Malay Peninsula, where they had an opportunity of seeing the Chinese working in the extensive tin mines of the Federated States and neighbouring places. What was the impression formed by the Commissioners from their personal investigation of the men required for South Africa, working in similar conditions in the Federated Malay States will probably be best learnt from a review

of the labour position which Sir G. Farrar is reported to have given at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg, on 18th June. Advice had been received, it was stated, from the Chamber's Asiatic Labour Commissioner, Mr. Skinner, from China, in which he stated that he had visited California, and had found the Chinese were the best workers in the world, being docile, willing and obedient. An agitation was proceeding in San Francisco for the importation of 100,000 indentured Chinese into California for the extension of railways, and an investigation into the proposal was being held. Regarding Japanese, Mr. Skinner advised that they would be willing to enter into a five years' contract at Kaffir wages, but Mr. Skinner favoured the Chinese, and reported that the charges brought against them had been greatly exaggerated. This opinion, might be supplemented by those of Mr. C. G. Wainford Lack, general manager of the Rand Gold Mining Co., who wrote in his last report that "underground, the Chinaman, taken all round, has absolutely no rival. He is hard-working and enduring beyond any other race—white, brown, or black—in this climate; he gives many evidence of ingenuity, and his love of gambling makes him prefer piecework. He has his faults, of course. * * * But his work is astonishingly cheap, especially if a little patience and trouble be taken to instruct him. No better evidence of the capabilities of these Chinese miners could be wanted than the way in which they carried out the work of straightening and re-timbering Komani Shaft, under condition that the white miners would not face." Returning to Hongkong, Mr. Skinner made it a point to communicate with the most reputable firms—both British and foreign—in the Colony with a view to obtain offers from them for the supply of coolie labour to the extent of from one hundred to two hundred thousand men. Tenders have been made, although one British firm declined to submit an offer under contract. They hold that the facility for obtaining a large number of coolies was somewhat doubtful unless touting was resorted to by the headmen who might have to take recourse to measures for securing emigrants from the interior which would at once be open to grave objection on the score of perfectly free emigration. This appears to be a generally conceded belief. It is thought that no difficulty will arise in connection with the first batch of some five or eight hundred who will be required to proceed to their destination as a sort of "trial" lot. But subsequently recruits may not be so easy to obtain, granting that the great difficulties which will undoubtedly be met with the Chinese officials in the recruiting territories are satisfactorily overcome. From one tendering firm upon whom our representative called this morning, we learnt that the offer of 775. 6d. per month is far too low to make it tempting for supplies of labour from this side. The net rate of £3. 17s. 6d. would be satisfactory enough but for the inclusion of food and transport which have to be deducted from wages. The offer is regarded as an extremely venturesome one and which firms of high standing would not care to make. The importation of Chinese labour now for the South African mines seems, however, practically assured. There has naturally been a great deal of hesitation in resorting to this expedient, and if any practicable alternative had been possible it would have been eagerly seized upon, as the objections to introducing the yellow element (and especially Chinese) are not regarded by any means as entirely sentimental. But what has mainly weighed with the authorities in adopting a less hostile attitude on the subject is the fact that the present supply of Kaffirs is not sufficient for the requirements of farmers and other residents, apart from the mine owners, and unless the supply could be increased, "boys" would be tempted away from the land by the offer of higher wages than private individuals could afford to pay. Moreover, there is the question of the extensive public works in contemplation, which could not be started till a better supply of labour is available. Such considerations have been gradually bringing the opposition into line. Draft legislation, says a telegram to the *Daily Mail*, is in preparation, consisting of laws prohibiting immigration to the Transvaal except under indentures. Provision is also being made for repatriation at the end of the contract and for enforcing registration for the identification of Asiatics under the penalty of summary expulsion. The following are to be the conditions for the employment of Asiatics:—(1) They shall be used exclusively in mining and public works; (2) No employer shall be allowed to use less than 200; (3) Total prohibition under a penalty for an employer to use Asiatics as

skilled artisans; (4) Employers must deposit a sum to cover the cost of repatriation at the termination of the engagement. All the leading financiers are now on the side of the introduction of Asiatics, and a majority of the papers is pro-Chinese. Financiers expect the introduction of Chinese to commence in October, and within three months all the mines will be supplied. This is, however, too sanguine a hope to be seriously entertained. Our information leads us to expect that far more difficulties will be met in the way of prompt shipping of free emigrants than seem at present to be realized. In any event, it is more than doubtful if two hundred thousand will be available in so short a period as three months. It is true that there are the teeming millions of China to recruit from; but South Africa is a long way from the recruiting ground and those of the Chinese who are there are far from unanimous in regarding the country with the same degree of favour and popularity that they do the Federated Malay States.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(30th July.)

Thanks to the initiative of Mr. E. A. Hewett, who revived the proposal for the formation of a society in Hongkong for the prevention of cruelty to animals, it may now be said that the establishment of such an institution in the Colony is within measurable distance of accomplishment. From the least expected quarter assistance and co-operation in this most humane object has been forthcoming. We are pleased to be able to state that Mrs. J. D. M. Cameron, a member of a similar society in the United States, with the object and working of which this lady is thoroughly familiar, has interested herself actively in Mr. Hewett's movement, with the result that personal canvassing of members and interviews with probable supporters of the scheme have elicited that degree of interest in the object of Mr. Hewett's society that its establishment must be reckoned as only a matter of weeks, while its complete success is fairly assured. We understand that the main difficulty in giving the society a start has already been overcome. A gentleman has volunteered his services as secretary and the help of another promised as assistant secretary. Among influential members of the community considerable interest has already been aroused since the publication of Mr. Hewett's letter in the Press on Friday last, and before long support will be obtained from high quarters, whose sympathy with the scheme must, assuredly, be enlisted.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

Opium for China.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, 30th July.

The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer left Bombay yesterday afternoon with about 963 chests of Malwa Opium. The prices are:—

Malwa New.....Rs. 1,270
Old....." 1,340
Oldest....." 1,450

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday in the Board Room. Present: The President (on Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.), Hon. W. Chatham, D.P.W., Mr. C. McL. Messer, (Acting Registrar General), Capt. Lyons, (Acting C. S. P.), Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. Webb, R.A.M.C., Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, Acting M.O.H., Dr. Barnett, Assistant M.O.H., and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

The President was to have moved that the following additions be made to the standing orders of the Board:—

(1) Applications for exemption from the provision of open spaces required by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, be forwarded for the consent of the Governor in Council, without a resolution to that effect in each case, after the circulation of the papers to the members of the Board, provided there are no adverse minutes on the circulating cover under which the application has been circulated to the members of the Board.

(2) Application for licences issued under Schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, may be issued, without a resolution to that effect in each case, after the circulation of the papers to the members of the Board, provided there are no adverse minutes on the circulating cover under which the application has been circulated to the members of the Board.

The Director of Public Works moved:—No. (2) if incorrect in its present form. It reads: "Applications for licences... may be issued."

The President moved:—Please circulate and attach copy of former resolution of the Board concerning applications for exemption from construction of backyards, passed some time in 1901. I think a standing order preferable to a resolution of the Board.

The President said it was evidently the wish of the Government that applications regarding exemptions from the provision of open spaces should be dealt with by the full Board. A communication to that effect had been received from the Colonial Secretary, and therefore he did not propose to further deal with the first of the proposed additional standing orders. With reference to the second, it would expedite the business of the Board, if it was agreed to by the members. He thought the agenda of the present meeting would show that some such standing order was necessary, otherwise they would have something over 20 or 24 of such applications to deal with practically at each meeting of the Board. He moved that the Board make this standing order.

The Vice-President seconded.

Mr. Hewett, in opposing the motion, said that at the last meeting of the Board he had stated his objections to the insertion of these standing orders, and he was glad to find that, so far as concerned that most important one, the Government had fallen in with their views. It was most important that matters of this sort should be dealt with by the full Board, in support of his contention he could only repeat what he had said at the last meeting. Speaking for himself, and he believed for all the unofficial members of the Board, they were very busy men, and it was impossible for them to give close attention to matters circulated on papers or to decide by such a means whether a licence should be granted or not. The other night, when leaving his office at 5 o'clock, he had two tin boxes chock full of papers from the Board put into his hands, and another was brought the following morning. These papers he had to rush through as quickly as possible, because the meeting was to be held that afternoon and the other members had to see them. He could not therefore take time to consider the matters dealt with, and he thought it very much better that they should be discussed by the full Board. If a man proposed to start a business as a baker or as a boiler of fat, he did not make up his mind all at once. He knew what he was going to do weeks or months before, whether he wanted a new licence granted or an old one renewed, and if it was necessary for him to give earlier notice to the Board he could do so. Without commenting on the way the work was done, or making any unfavourable criticism in the matter at all, it appeared to him that there must be some way of getting these applications through more quickly, and if a way could not be found the applicants should be made to understand that it took a certain amount of time to get their applications passed through, and that they must make any applications in good time any way.

The President:—Do you move an amendment?

Mr. Hewett:—Yes; my amendment is to negative the proposal.

Mr. Pollock supported the remarks of Mr. Hewett. There was no doubt, he thought, that in order to get matters thoroughly threshed out it was advisable that they should be discussed and deliberated by the whole Board. It was matter of common knowledge that two heads are better than one, and that by criticising a thing more satisfactory conclusion was arrived at.

Upon the motion being put to the meeting Messrs. Pollock, Hewett, Fung Wa Chun, Messer, and Lau Chu Pak voted against, and the President, Vice-President, Capt. Lyons, Col. Webb, and Mr. Rumjahn for the motion. The President gave his casting vote in favour of the proposition which was carried.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SURVEYOR.

The following report for the second quarter of 1903 was laid on the table:—

Sanitary Board Office, 27th July, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report for the 2nd quarter of 1903.

1. Plans have been deposited and passed by me during the quarter for the drainage of 90 houses, plans for 713 houses were carried forward from 1901 and 54 from last quarter making a total of 857 in hand during the quarter. Of these 127 have been completed and 4 cancelled leaving 107 to carry forward.

2. Notices for repairs or alterations to the drains of 84 houses have been received, 91 were carried forward from 1902, and 60 from last quarter making a total of 238 in hand during the quarter. Of these 127 have been completed and 4 cancelled leaving 107 to carry forward.

3. Certificates have been granted under section 84 of Ordinance 13, of 1901 to 103 houses, of which they have been built in accordance with the provisions of that ordinance.

4. The drains of 10 houses have been opened and reported on. Of these 8 required amending, and 2 were found to be in good order. Notices were served on the owners of the above 8 houses calling on them to execute the necessary work.

5. In addition to the above 7653 houses have been inspected with the result that 430 drainage nuisances have been discovered. Notices have been served in each case on the owner or occupier to abate the nuisance. 44 nuisances have been reported to the M.O.H. and 35 to the Hon. D. P.W. to be dealt with by them. 66 choked drain traps on private property have been cleared by the Drainage Inspectors.

6. The records have been maintained and are complete.

7. The following tables show:—

(a) The new drainage work done during the quarter.

(b) The number of repairs or additions executed during the quarter.

(c) The total work done since the Public Health Ordinance came into force.

TABLE A.

Year.	Number of houses drained.	Number of repairs or additions.	Total.	Number of certificates granted.	Number of nuisances reported.
Carried forward from 1902.....	111	73	184	713	595
1903.....	111	73	184	713	595
1902.....	111	73	184	713	595
1903.....	111	73	184	713	595

TABLE B.

Year.	Number of houses drained.	Number of repairs or additions.	Total.	Number of certificates granted.	Number of nuisances reported.
Carried forward from 1902.....	111	73	184	713	595
1903.....	111	73	184	713	595
1902.....	111	73	184	713	595
1903.....	111	73	184	713	595

TABLE C.

Year.	Plans received.	Houses drained.	Plans carried forward.	Certificates granted.
1180/1901 inclusive.....	13,082	11,721	648	713
1903 1st Qr.....	54	78	688	137
2nd ".....	99	69	1,709	105
13,226	11,868	649	5,441	

—I have, &c., J. W. BRYAN, Sanitary Surveyor.

Mr. H. E. Pollock inquired:—Why is it that the drainage of so many houses has been carried forward? Is it due to insufficiency of staff?

The President said it was not to insufficiency of staff that the drainage plans of so many houses were carried forward. Frequently plans were sent in some years even before the work was completed, and a certificate could not be given until the house was properly finished. The Surveyor had told him that he had just inspected some houses in Seymour Road for which the plans were sent in August, 1901, and which were not yet completed.

The report was adopted.

AMENDMENTS IN PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Mr. Pollock, pursuant to notice, moved:—

That a sub-committee of the Board be appointed to consider what amendments appear to be desirable in the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and to report thereon to the Board.

Mr. Rumjahn inquired:—Many sections of the Ordinance require amending. The total abolition of cubicles, including those provided with windows opening into the open air, is not the object aimed at by the framers of the Bill, but has the effect of inflicting unnecessary hardships on the population, and of endangering the prosperity of the Colony. Unless a comprehensive scheme of reconstructing our insanitary dwellings is adopted, plague and kindred diseases will be always with us, and all monies expended to combat these diseases will be only thrown away.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak inquired:—I have great pleasure in supporting the motion. As the Ordinance stands at present it is impossible and unreasonable to expect the inhabitants to conform themselves to its requirements. No provision has been made to house the poor who will be displaced and to compensate owners for structural alterations of their houses without which in the sense of the definition of external air no rooms or cubicles can be maintained or erected in about 90 per cent. of the existing houses both European and Chinese alike.

At the confidential meeting held by the Board to discuss the advisability of enforcing the Ordinance it was then speculated that the property-owners might arrive at some scheme or would, as the Government had been led to believe, pull down every third house so as to facilitate the carrying out of the law. But it has since been proved that the property-owners had not the least inclination to follow that idea and I do not blame them for repudiating it without compensation. Every law inflicting a certain amount of hardship, but no hardship would be anything like what is likely to be inflicted by the present Ordinance. The majority of the population is Chinese, and their tenement houses are so peculiarly constructed that every story is simply one long room, commonly called a floor or flat. The rent of each of such floors ranges from \$8 per month in the poorest districts to \$75 per month in the busiest part of the city. Very few can afford to take a whole floor. Generally three or four families share it together. Under the present Ordinance they cannot do so, and very likely two families will have to pay the same rent as four have been paying. This may be a secondary consideration as compared with the depriving them of the little decency they have hitherto enjoyed. It is a well-known fact that none of the existing Chinese tenement houses, with the exception of the corner ones, opens directly into the external air, and consequently no floor can be partitioned off to secure the necessary privacy to the men and women of the different families living together. Even members of the same family must have a certain amount of privacy. It would not be in accordance with propriety for parents and grown-up children or masters and servants to herd together in full view of each other. The object of the Ordinance is to relieve overcrowding, which can be attained by increasing the habitable area for each adult, as it has already been done, and not to deprive people of their domestic privacy. There are other circumstances calling for prompt investigation. It is no use making a law which is beyond the ability of the people to obey, even if they wish to.

In moving the resolution standing in his name, Mr. Pollock said he thought it must be apparent to every member of the Board that the legislation which was passed with reference to cubicles and was contained in Ordinance 1 of 1903 was unworkable in practice. He doubted the Government when it passed the Ordinance of 1903 that every third house was likely to be pulled down, and that lateral windows were going to be made in the side-walls of the houses and that in that way the cubicles in the houses would receive light and air. That was no doubt the impression in the minds of the Government when that section was passed, but he thought it was quite obvious now that every third house was not likely to be pulled down under existing arrangements, and, furthermore, he believed it was extremely doubtful whether it would be safe in the case of old houses in the Colony to pull down every third house. This Colony is subject to typhoons and heavy rains and he imagined that in the case of old houses the taking down of every third house would be a very dangerous operation unless some very expensive method were employed to prevent the houses on each side from collapsing into the middle and thereby creating a worse state of affairs than existed at present. In view of the fact that it was not likely that every third house would be taken down; the effect of Section 145 of this Ordinance, assuming that the Magistrate held partitions to be legal at all, would be that cubicles could be grouped round the windows, and all the rest of the floor which was not taken up by the cubicles would be very dark, very badly ventilated, and, one might say, practically useless for any purpose whatsoever. Now, this was as different as almost anything could be from the scheme which was passed by the Legislature as late as 1901. In Ordinance 13 of 1901, sub-section (g) of section 70, it was expressly provided that no partition should be erected or, if already existing, allowed to remain nearer than four feet to any window the area of which was included in the calculation of the window area specified in sub-section (f).

Therefore the Legislature in 1901 expressly laid it down as a principle that it was not advisable to have cubicles built round windows and no partition should be erected or, if already existing, should be allowed to remain nearer than four feet to any window. Therefore the practical effect obviously of section 154 of Ordinance 1 of 1903 would be that if it was desired to maintain cubicles on the floors at all—and no doubt that was very necessary in the case of family houses—every single cubicle which was either originally in conformity with Ordinance 13 of 1901 or which afterwards was altered and made to conform with that law would, as it seemed to him, be illegal under the provisions of section 154 of Ordinance 1 of 1903. That meant that alterations which had been made very little more than two years ago were now declared to be wrong, to be illegal, and something further had to be done. That was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs into which they had got; and he thought it was very necessary that a sub-committee of the Board should be appointed to look into the question of amending the Public Health Ordinance 1 of 1903 with special reference to this question of cubicles. There were no doubt other points also would require to be looked into, but it was this question of cubicles that was the burning question of the day, because he understood that quite recently notices had been served with reference to certain houses and that there were proceedings, some concluded, some still pending, before the Police Magistrate with reference to cubicles. He did not know whether the other members of the Board were of the same opinion, but he thought that in view of the fact that it was obvious that after a sufficient number of cases had been taken in the Police Court, constituting a test case, the Board should stay its hand and not take any further proceedings with reference to cubicles. There was no doubt it would be a very great hardship if persons now had to remove cubicles which in consequence of amendments recommended by the Board and adopted by the Government were afterwards found not to be illegal. That, he thought, would be a very lamentable state of affairs and therefore it was desirable that the Board at the present time should not take action in regard to cubicles but only take such action as was necessary to bring certain points before the Magistrate for his decision. Otherwise there was no doubt the people would feel very much aggrieved if they had to remove cubicles which were sanctioned by amendments that might be made on the Ordinance and which they would not have been compelled to remove if the amendments had been passed into law. He felt bound to make this criticism upon the provisions of this Ordinance, but he was perfectly well aware, and he was sure they were all aware, that it was easy enough to criticise and to good deal more difficult sometimes to remedy the thing criticised; but he thought that, without being too sanguine, he might express his confidence that the sub-committee of the Board would hit upon a better scheme with reference to cubicles and would be able to suggest to the Government some amendment of section 154 which would press less hardly upon the poor people in this Colony who were married and had families and wanted a certain amount of separation and privacy in their dwellings. He would rather not move the names of any members of the sub-committee as he suggested that he himself should serve on the committee, but he ventured to suggest as suitable members the President, Dr. Pearce, Mr. Lau Pak, Mr. Rumjahn and himself. He thought they would be able to discuss this matter thoroughly and he hoped they would be able to advise the Government to make such amendments in section 154 as would preserve what was very necessary—the privacy of Chinese family life—while at the same time securing as far as possible such distribution of cubicles on the floors of the houses as would meet to the greatest possible extent these sanitary requirements which they were all agreed were very necessary.

Mr. Hewett in seconding the motion, said he entirely agreed with Mr. Pollock that it was very unwise to rush too soon into criticisms of an Act newly brought into force, an Act which they all knew perfectly well had been carefully considered by the Government and by many people in the Colony, including the leading property-owners. It was admitted that the Act would go a long way towards improving the sanitary condition of Hongkong, but it was unfortunately evident that the particular section dealing with cubicles was quite impossible. Therefore he thought Mr. Pollock's proposal an eminently reasonable one, and trusted the Board would agree to accept it and to appoint the members named as a sub-committee to consider this extremely complicated question.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun supported the motion, and said it was necessary to have a sub-committee to recommend amendments that were urgently needed. The wholesale abolition of cubicles would have a severe effect on their welfare, for it would simply tend to drive all the respectable families from their midst.

The Vice-President suggested that before any further steps were taken the scope of the resolution might be somewhat limited. Mr. Pollock's remarks had had especial reference to cubicles, and it appeared desirable to insert something to that effect.

Mr. Pollock, because they might possibly have to consider other matters more or less connected with cubicles. They had better leave the motion general otherwise they might have to go back to the Board for a further mandate.

The Vice-President thought that the words "more especially with reference to the question of the provision of cubicles in dwelling-houses," or something to that effect, should be inserted.

The President:—More especially with reference to section 154.

Mr. Pollock:—I would rather not limit it to that extent.

The Vice-President:—More especially with reference to cubicles in dwelling-houses, or something to that effect.

Mr. Pollock:—I don't think there is any object in limiting the resolution. The sub-committee might be trusted to keep to certain points.

The President:—It is somewhat wide in its scope, but I gather from Mr. Pollock's remarks that it is intended to apply to the cubicle housing question.

Mr. Pollock:—Yes; more especially to the housing question.

Mr. Hewett:—I think the sub-committee appointed will not go out of their way to enlarge their labours unduly.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

The President nominated the following as members of the sub-committee:—Mr. Pollock, Mr. Rumjahn, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, and the President.

Mr. Hewitt seconded.
Mr. Lau Chu Pak suggested the inclusion of Mr. Fung Wa Chun's name.

The President:—I think five are quite sufficient.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun:—Yes, I think so; five are quite enough. (Laughter.)

The constitution of the sub-committee as suggested by the President was approved.

CUBICLES IN CHINESE TENEMENTS.

The following petition on the subject of cubicles in Chinese tenement houses, from Messrs. Ho Fook and others, was read:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

The humble petition of the undersigned landowners, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers and residents of the Colony of Hongkong:—

Sheweth:—

That your petitioners are the landowners, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers and residents of Hongkong and their interests are identical with the prosperity of Hongkong.

2. That since the 1st May, 1903, Sections 46 and 154 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 have been put into force in No. 5 Health District with the result that no cubicle is allowed to remain in any house within the said District not already provided with a window opening directly on the external air.

3. That your petitioners understand that all the houses in this Colony whether European or Chinese with very few exceptions are not in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance in question in respect of the above indicated matters.

4. That great hardship has already been inflicted upon your petitioners in general and the inhabitants of No. 5 District in particular by reason of the cubicles wherein such inhabitants formerly enjoyed privacy having been removed and such privacy thereby put an end to.

5. That in view of the fact that the cost of making the alterations necessary to comply with the requirements of the said sections of the Ordinance will necessitate the payment by the tenants of an increased rental and that practically all the latter are of the poorer classes who will receive no compensation either directly or indirectly for the increased expenditure thus cast upon them, but will be under the distinct disadvantage of having suffered a loss of the privacy they previously enjoyed, the case of your petitioners is eminently one deserving of careful consideration by the members of your Board with a view to your petitioners obtaining through your good offices the consent of His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 154 of the Ordinance, to a modification of the requirements of such section, especially having regard to the circumstances in connection with your petitioners as are tenants of the buildings now being dealt with under the said sections, such occupation having been hitherto suffered for a large number of years.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully ask that the members of your Board will be good enough to assist them in the direction above mentioned so that your petitioners thereby obtain some modification in or exemption from the requirements of the said sections in order that they may not be disturbed in their enjoyment and occupation of the said buildings.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Dated the 29th July, 1903.

The President moved that it be forwarded to Government for consideration.

Mr. Pollock thought it would be as well that a sub-committee first consider it.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. Fung Wa Chun seconded, that such a course be adopted.

Carried.

KOWLOON DISINFECTING STATION.

The following correspondence had been circulated:—

Sanitary Board Office,
7th July, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that at a special meeting of the Board held on June 30th, for the purpose of considering the Estimates for 1904, it was resolved:—

"That it be represented to Government that the erection of the Disinfecting Station at Kowloon is an urgent matter and should be put in hand with as little delay as possible."

I have &c.,

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

To the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you a plan of the proposed disinfecting station at Kowloon with Inspector's Quarters attached. The plan includes the additional shed referred to in C. S. O. 235/03.

2. The estimated cost of the work is as follows:—

Buildings, including boundary wall, surfacing yard, etc. \$25,000

Gas and water supply, including tanks 1,000

Repairing and fitting up old apparatus 1,000

Total \$27,000

3.—Provision is made in this year's Estimates for the work to the extent of \$10,000 (items 7 and 8 of Public Works Extraordinary) and, if the entire scheme now submitted be sanctioned, I will lay the plan before the Sanitary Board and call for tenders.—I have, &c.,

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Plans were approved.

PETITIONING AGAINST A LATRINE.

The following correspondence was read:—

Registrar General's Office,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a petition from the merchants of Bonham Strand and Wing Lok Street, in which they request that His Excellency the Governor will refuse to allow a latrine to be erected on the triangular space behind the Harbour Office.

2. At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, it was recommended that a latrine should be erected on this site.

3. The petitioners, as owners and occupiers of property in the immediate vicinity, object to the erection of this proposed latrine as being a nuisance, and as not being required in the locality, as there are other latrines close at hand.

4. I submit that these persons be informed that they should comply with section 169 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, on publication in the Gazette of these sites upon which it is intended to erect latrines.—I have &c.,

C. McL. MESSER,
Acting Registrar General.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

COPY OF PETITION.

The petition, which is dated 6th inst., is as follows:—

The merchants of Wing Lok Street and Bonham Strand request the Government to select another site for the purpose of erecting a public latrine and not on the site at the

triangular space on the south of the Harbour Department which was proposed by the Sanitary Board. On the triangular space in question there was once erected a latrine which was demolished by order of H.E. the Governor Sir Richard G. Macdonnell, and about ten years ago, the erection of a latrine was again proposed on the same site which was personally viewed and objected by H.E. the Governor Sir G. W. D. S. Vaux. They further state that public latrine has been already erected in the vicinity of Wing Lok East, and so it will not be necessary to erect one in Wing Lok Street, Central, as latrines will be built in the New Market.

They pray your Honour to forward this petition to H.E. the Governor.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

[Chops of 97 shops.]

Mr. H. E. Pollock minuted:—Inform them of section 169 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903.

The course suggested by Mr. Pollock was agreed to.

REMOVAL OF CUBICLES, &c.

The following letter was circulated to members:—15th July, 1903. 4, Gough Street, Sir,—Having received a notice from you dated the 10th July No. 270 calling upon me to remove all the illegal cubicles and cement the kitchen wall within 14 days, I have the honour to apply for an extension of time, say, up to the end of August as I am bound to give the usual notice to all the existing tenants to quit the house before the cubicles can be removed and the wall cemented at the same time.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) UN MAN TSUI,
Registered Owner.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Mr. A. Rumjahn minuted:—I think more time should be granted.

Mr. H. E. Pollock minuted:—It should be ascertained whether the owner or the tenants erected the cubicles.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted:—The request is very reasonable and should be granted. Unless notice is given to his tenants to quit, the owner has no right to pull down the cubicles which were put up by the tenants.

It was decided to deal with the matter in private.

MEDICAL BULLETINS.

Following is a communication received from Sir Robert Hart:—

Inspector General of Customs, Peking, 15th June, 1903.

Sir,—I am not sure that the desire expressed in your note of the 8th inst., that a weekly plague bulletin be submitted to the Hongkong Government by the Customs Medical Officers as to the condition of districts most liable to affect Hongkong, can be given full effect to. The medical men referred to are public practitioners and the salary they draw for attending customs cases does not require them to undertake such duty. I shall, however, instruct the Commissioners at Swatow, Samshui, Wuchow, Kiang Chow, Pakhoi, Lappa (Macao) and Kowloon (Hongkong) to supply the Hongkong Government from time to time with any reliable news they may obtain through medical or other channels respecting the bubonic plague in their districts.—I have &c.,

ROBERT HART,
Inspector General of Customs.

The following is a copy of letter from Mr. W. Townley to Sir Robert Hart:—

Sir,—The Maquies of Lan-dow-ke has called my attention to a report by Professor Simpson, M. D., on the cause and continuance of plague in Hongkong.

In accordance with the suggestion contained therein as to the notification of the existence of plague in those parts of China with which the Colony is most intimately connected, I have the honour to inquire, by His Lordship's direction, whether you could see your way to instructing the Medical Officers of the Imperial Maritime Customs to submit to the Colonial Government weekly bulletins as to the condition of the infected towns or villages in the districts most liable to affect Hongkong.

The matter was allowed to stand over pending further communication.

APPLICATIONS.

The Board proceeded to consider applications for the registration of Nos. 148, Hollywood Road, 124, Market Street, ground floor, and 55, Wellington Street, as bake-houses, and for the renewal of such licence in respect of No. 81, Queen's Road West; Application for the registration of No. 17, Elgin Road, Kowloon, as a dairy; Applications for the registration of Nos. 10, Lower Lascar Row, and 192, Queen's Road West, as fat-boiling establishments, and for the renewal of such licences in respect of Nos. 48a, 49 and 49B, Queen's Road West.

Regarding the latter applications the President had minuted:—I recommend that the Board adhere to its former decision not to license any premises in Victoria, or at any rate the crowded portion of Victoria, for the purpose of fat-boiling. If members concur applicant to be informed accordingly.

The applications in respect of 148, Hollywood Road, and 10, Lower Lascar Row were refused.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Correspondence relative to the appointment of all existing Sanitary Inspectors to be inspectors of nuisances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896, was submitted.

The assistant secretary wrote to the Crown Solicitor pointing out that section 19 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, provides for the appointment of sanitary inspectors and the same are to be described as inspectors of nuisances. There are now no inspectors of nuisances (so called) in the Colony. He asked to be advised (1) whether such inspectors in receipt of written instructions from the secretary may exercise the powers conferred on inspectors of nuisances by section 12 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1896; (2) Are the written instructions, referred to, to be given in each case; (3) If not, please state what form such instructions should take.

T. A. HAMNER,
Asst. Secretary.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. F. H. L. Bowley) replied:—I think the safest plan would be for H.E. the Governor, by notification in the Gazette, to appoint all existing sanitary inspectors of nuisances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896. All appointments hereafter made of sanitary inspectors should notify that the officer is also appointed inspector of nuisances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance.

It was decided to forward the papers to Government for the opinion of the Attorney General.

Various miscellaneous matters were also considered.

A COMET MADE ITS APPEARANCE to the north of the Lyra constellation on the night of the 11th ult., the fact being first reported by Mr. Shiro Inouye, who some time ago discovered a new star, to the Astronomical Observatory of Tokyo. The officials in the Observatory at once began an inspection of the heavens in the direction indicated and found the comet between Pizar and the 30th star of Cygnus Constellation. It was visible to the naked eye, resembled the nebula in Andromeda Constellation and had been progressing to the north. It is in the north-eastern sky, just north of the Milky way, and is as vague as nebula, but has a trailing light.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.), His Excellency Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., (Officer Commanding the Troops), Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley, Kt. (Attorney General), Hon. Dr. M. Atkinson (Principal Civil Medical Officer), Hon. Commander R. M. Ramsey, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. A. M. Thomson, (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Hon. R. Shewan, Hon. Gershom Stewart, Hon. C. W. Dickinson, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Wei A Yuk and Mr. R. F. Johnston, (Acting Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the meeting held on 20th inst., were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes No. 28 to 34 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 6) and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was carried.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the D. P. W. for the year 1902, and correspondence respecting the proposal to remove the Naval Yard.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. R. Shewan asked:—Has the recommendation of the Public Works Commission that the following additions be made to the Public Works Staff, viz:—2 Executive Engineer, 1 Assistant Engineer, 5 Overseers, 1 Clerk, been carried out, and if not, why not?

The Colonial Secretary:—The answer to the hon. member's question is as follows:—

The whole of the staff recommended by the Commission which inquired into the Public Works Department has been appointed with the exception of one assistant engineer for maintenance work and one overseer for roads inside the City. The increase of the staff recommended by the Commission was based on the assumption that a sum of nearly \$800,000 would be spent annually on public works extraordinary. With the large expenditure on water-works, part of which are being carried out by a private firm, it is not contemplated that the Colony will be able to spend so much as was contemplated for public works exclusive of water-works. Therefore a smaller staff than that was recommended is sufficient.

"VICTORIA DAY."

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to set apart a holiday to be known as "Victoria Day" in loving remembrance of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

SERVANTS AND INTRUDERS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to prevent intrusion by persons other than the servants of the occupier of premises into the portion of such premises used as servants' quarters.

The hon. member said:—The bill states:—

"To check the growth of the habit at present largely indulged in by servants of immediately entering the quarters provided for them by their masters, outside coolies and others who by their conduct pass the night there. The result is that these servants' quarters are frequently overcrowded at night to an extent which renders the occupier of the premises liable to be prosecuted. This Ordinance makes it a punishable offence for outside coolies and other persons not in the employ of the occupier of premises to occupy, without his permission, quarters which he has provided for his own servants only."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the Recovery of Costs and Charges incurred by the Colony by and on behalf of imbecile persons introduced into the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to repeal The Waterworks Consolidation Ordinance, 1902, and to provide for and regulate the Supply of Water in the Colony of Hongkong and for the Maintenance and Repair of the Works in connection therewith.

The hon. member said:—

"The Waterworks Consolidation Ordinance (No. 29 of 1902), which provided for the disconnection of all services to tenement houses, except in special cases, and the supply of such premises with water from public fountains placed in the streets and lanes, did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and instructions were received to modify its provisions in such a way as to enable the services to be retained whilst facilities were to be afforded for controlling the supply of water in case of need. This has been done by providing in the present Bill for the supply of practically the whole of the Chinese portion of the city through 'rider-main' lines. These are subsidiary mains, to which all the services to the houses near which they are laid will be connected, and as they can be shut off by means of valves from the principal main, the supply of water to the houses can be maintained to any extent considered necessary without shutting off the water from the city generally as has to be done at present. The powers of restriction are vested in the Water Authority, subject to the general control of the Governor-in-Council. The areas within which the 'rider-main' system is to be applied are to be defined by the Governor-in-Council and, when an area has been so defined, all services to tenements within it will be disconnected from the principal mains and connected to the 'rider-main' as they are laid, unless the Governor-in-Council expressly allows any tenement to retain its service connected with the former. This is necessary to provide for premises in which any trade may be carried on, for which a constant supply of water may be practically essential, or which, for other reasons, it may be considered desirable to exempt from the 'rider-main' system. The cost of constructing the 'rider-main' and making the necessary alterations in the services will be charged against the owners of the various tenements within the areas defined by the Governor-in-Council. Outside the areas defined by the Governor-in-Council and in all cases of exemption within these areas, all services are to be provided with meters. This is merely an extension of the system which has been in force outside the City of Victoria for a number of years past. In the Hill District and in Kowloon all supplies through services to private premises are at present metered. In the case of metered supplies an allowance of water in proportion to the rateable value of the premises will be given in respect of the water rate, which is included in the general rates, but all water used over and above that allowance will be charged for as 'excess consumption.' This, it is hoped, will conduce to the prevention of waste, which is the chief object aimed at in this Bill, as it

was also in this which it is intended to replace. In periods of scarcity of water, an intermittent system of supply will be put in force in the 'rider-main' districts only, and, as it will be possible to afford every tenement a supply within a very brief period, it is believed that the necessary economy in the consumption will be effected without extending the system to the City generally. This will enable the occupiers of premises which are supplied by meter to enjoy a constant supply of water and it will also provide means for dealing with outbreaks of fire, as all the principal mains will be constantly charged with water. Until the 'rider-main' have been applied to a considerable portion of the City, it may be necessary to revert to the universal application of the intermittent system as hitherto, but it is hoped that, with their application over an extended area, this will become unnecessary.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

H. E. Major-General Gascoigne inquired whether the Bill had been submitted to Mr. Chadwick.

H. E. the Governor said he did not know, and observed that such a course was unnecessary.

H. E. Major Gascoigne thought it was his duty to point out some of the remarks made to him by Mr. Chadwick just after the water famine of last year.

The Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General rose to a point of order.

H. E. ruled that the hon. member was in order.

Major Gascoigne, continuing, said that H. E. was absent from the Colony at the time, and he (Major Gascoigne) had the honour to administer the Government during the period of anxiety consequent upon the drought. The water question was looked into early in February so they were not caught napping in that respect, but the drought continued until about the first week in May. The Council gave him a free hand and assisted him in every possible way with their advice in Council, and he was proud to say the public in Hongkong showed great loyalty and forbearance when the terrible burden was placed upon them. The reservoirs were almost dry, but rain fortunately came, and he spared a very serious calamity. Mr. Chadwick was with him nearly the whole time and when the famine was over told him that (the hon. member) had the opportunity of his life as when he (Mr. Chadwick) came to the Colony years ago and made the reservoirs there was at that time an officer administering the Government, and it proposed that the water should be cut off from Chinese tenement houses to prevent waste. The matter then met with an enormous amount of opposition, and Mr. Chadwick felt that to throw upon an acting Governor, who was not the same thing as a real Governor, the responsibility of an unpopular measure, when it was not perhaps absolutely necessary, was a hard thing, and therefore he recommended the Acting Governor of the day not to take the matter. Mr. Chadwick said:—In 1901, you have had this famine, everybody has suffered from it and everybody has only been on post as it were. Now is your time to strike and to make an ordinance to prevent waste. As long as you do not positively prevent the waste of water that goes on you will never have sufficient even though you make Hongkong one vast reservoir; but I tell you if you can check the waste that goes on in the Chinese houses you will have sufficient water in ordinary seasons even without any fresh reservoirs. The hon. member said he was very much impressed by those remarks and met the Council. The matter was thrashed out in committee meetings and an Ordinance was eventually passed that was now to be repealed. He personally felt proud of the very insignificant part he took in the matter and thought they had accomplished a work which would be of vast benefit to Hongkong. He was aware that the Secretary of State did not approve of the Bill as originally passed, and respectfully submitted that the answer should be:—There is no other way to prevent waste. Ask Mr. Chadwick, the expert, that you, yourself, sent out; ask him his opinion, and, concluded the hon. member, I shall be prepared myself to abide by the reply. If I am to move a resolution I move that the Bill be not read a first time.

Hon. Shewan rose.

H. E. the Governor pointed out that before the discussion was any further observations should properly be made on the second reading of the Bill, which was really not before the Council until it had been read a first time. It was not at present before the Council, and if it was not read a first time hon. members would not know what was its drift and meaning.

Hon. Shewan explained that he would willingly give way, but he would not be present at the next meeting, and therefore asked the indulgence of the Council. He quite agreed with the remarks of Major Gascoigne, and observed that the Bill as originally passed was very carefully considered, discussed and thrashed out. Why should they be asked to give way to the cry of a few Chinese agitators who, after all, were only led by the noses by a few Chinese clerks and architect offices. He suggested they should first try the hydrant system before discussing other measures.

The Colonial Secretary thought the object of the Bill had been misinterpreted by hon. members, and explained that it was quite as much to stop waste as the measure introduced last year.

The Hon. Shewan thought the Colonial Secretary was out of order.

The Attorney General:—He can reply to the substantive motion.

H. E. the Governor ruled the hon. member in order, and

The Colonial Secretary, proceeding, said the rider-main system could be equally well adapted to prevent waste, and it was for that purpose it was proposed to introduce the Bill. As to the Hon. Shewan's suggestion that the Colony should go to the expense of first introducing the hydrant system, he said it would cost a great deal of money and then perhaps the experiment would be found to be unsuitable.

The Attorney General hoped the Council would reject the motion, which would have the effect of stifling the discussion, and would impose upon the Chinese a measure which they believed to be against their interests besides preventing the Council from even having an opportunity of hearing anything that could be said on their behalf. It was one of the most gross motions ever made in any legislative body, and was almost unheard of. It was as much as to say, "I won't hear you, I don't care whether you have any reason to put forward for the proposal you are going to advance. I won't hear you."

Hon. Shewan:—Hear, hear.

The Attorney General said he wanted them to hear him, and informed the members that if they looked through the records of the Council it would be very difficult to find a case in which leave had been refused to introduce a Bill for consideration. He appealed to the hon. mover and second to withdraw their motion as he was sure they had no conception of its effect.

H. E. the Governor explained to the hon. mover and second that there was no occasion to put the motion, and said they would understand that when the original proposition was put they could call for a division.

The motion that the Bill be read a first time was put to the meeting and carried by a majority.

The Bill was then read a first time.

THE EXPORT OF CATTLE.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the Regulation of the Export of Cattle and other Live Stock from the Colony.

The Bill is to ensure that arrangements shall be made whereby the sufferings of cattle and other live stock exported from this Colony shall be lessened and so far as possible minimised.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

FORESHORES AND SEA BED ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, No. 21 of 1901, and to repeal subsection (1) of section 1 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1902.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Council went into Committee.

COMMITTEE.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, No. 11 of 1900, entitled "An Ordinance to facilitate the hearing, determination, and settlement of land claims in the New Territories; to establish a Land Court, and for other purposes; on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of Supplementary Sum of One million eight hundred thousand two hundred and one Dollars and forty Cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1903; and on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to repeal the New Territories Rent Recovery Ordinance, 1902, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Council resumed on the Supply Bill.

The Colonial Treasurer then moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a third time and passed.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the following financial minutes were recommended for the approval of the Council:—

PUBLIC WORKS.

To vote a sum of \$19,000 in aid of the votes for following items under "Public Works, Annually Recurring Expenditure":—

Maintenance of public cemetery \$2,000.00</

The Boston *Post* says:—
It will be a shame to American civilization if the traffic in opium to the Philippine Islands is made a matter of government monopoly. It is certainly no effort to go into this profit. It is had enough that the American custom of Manila has resulted in the multiplication of drinking places and of the house of ill fame. These are perhaps unavoidable incidents of military rule, of the concentration of large bodies of troops. But the use of opium is a rather matter altogether. This is not an American vice; it is essentially Oriental. When, therefore, a protest comes from the office of the Methodist missionary work in the Philippines against the proposed opium monopoly which the "Colonial" Government advises be established it commands attention.

The New York *Evening Post* alludes to the subject in the following terms:—
For two generations, England's commerce with the opium trade in India and China has been the occasion of moral slings at the Americans. We would listen to no excuse. Talk not to us about fixed native habits: we regret: to be caught, by, smuggling as a regulating a vice, which could not be suppressed. But, alas! our proud Empire has now forced us to swallow all those

world. We are to sell the opium monopoly of the Philippines to the highest bidder, and expect to get \$20,000,000 a year out of the deadly traffic. But we will give the English one better in the matter of hypocrisy; for we hasten to announce that we are going to devote the money to "the work of education." One part of that education might well consist in teaching the Filipinos from what a past we have fallen.

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Standard* declares that it would not be far wrong to say that the practically unanimous wish of India is that Lord Curzon shall not have a successor, at least for the present. A couple of years' extension of office is what is earnestly hoped for by nearly all classes of the community. Native public opinion, so far as there is such a thing, is practically unanimous on this point. The whole commercial community desire nothing more than that Lord Curzon should remain as long as possible in India. In official circles Civil and military are not quite so enthusiastic regarding his continuance in office. This is perhaps natural enough, for it is against official mind some of its worst aspects, that Lord Curzon has, from the beginning, waged a strenuous and successful warfare. His aim through-out has been to get rid of the mass of red tape and routine which clog the wheels of efficiency, to reduce to a minimum the Minute and Report writing so dear to the official heart, to run the railways, the post and the telegraph services, and other large Government monopolies more in accord with the needs and spirit of the age; and in a word, to endeavour to get the Civil Service to consider themselves as such, and not as a class of men, however benevolent, regardless alike of the wishes of the community and the needs of the times. As for the Army, the writer declares that it is no doubt the case that the Viceroy incurred some small measure of unpopularity through his supposed attitude in such matters as the case of the Ninth Lancers, but on the whole the desire is that Lord Curzon may remain; for it is frankly and fully recognized that his Frontier Policy is wise and able, and that he has done much to further the fighting efficiency of the Army in India.

THE LONG TRAIL.

A DAY AT HONGKONG.

Once again, after days of lonely voyaging through blue ocean solitudes, the faint shapes of distant hills appear on a fresh breezy morning; and you go on deck to find the ship steaming between high green-clad islands towards a medley of mountains beyond. The air is crisp and exhilarating. The sea is dotted with brown-sailed junks. Lines of white surf are breaking on the island shores. The atmosphere has something of the clearness after rain, and the sky has deepened to a tender blue, but the pale blue sea has grown to a weary of even in the bay, the approach to Hongkong on a fine morning brings back memories of summer seas in northern latitudes, and makes you forget for a space that you are still in the tropics. You feel, as a light wind fans your cheek, and you watch the junks labouring over the dancing waves, that at last you are entering a zone where it is possible to make holiday. Gone is the languorous stillness of Penang, the oily sea of the Straits is the clammy enervating heat of Singapore. Here, where the hills proffer an earnest of coolness, life again becomes invigorated; and you are moved to envy the fortune of the people of Hongkong, who dwell amid such an environment, and do not know when they are well off.

If you happen to be revisiting Hongkong after a prolonged absence, you stare, as the vessel skirts the long steep slopes that lead upward to the Peak, to see how the place has grown in the last few years. Your eyes light on a little building clinging to the edge of a spur high above you, where you were wont to sit of a morning and look down upon green valleys without a single habitation. Now you see new roads hewn in the mountain side, and new houses planted about, and signs of expansion everywhere. It is the same when you traverse the narrow channel between Green Island and Victoria, and enter the beautiful harbour. The hands of the bridge are visible along the shore and the lower slopes. And as you turn towards the mainland, and mark the long rugged line of the heights behind Kowloon, you remember that years ago the authorities used to discuss whether those high ridges might really be made a menace against the colony. Now they have been leased to Great Britain, and with them a great tract of land has passed into our possession. The curious thing is that, unless one's recollection is gravely at fault, it was the military experts who used to clamour for an extension of the Kowloon frontier, and to talk of forts upon hill-tops; but nothing seems to have been done to strengthen the defences of the colony in that direction. Perhaps it is now considered unnecessary. Perhaps it is now considered unnecessary. Perhaps it is now considered unnecessary.

The *Mastiff* passes slowly along the harbour towards the wharf at Kowloon, through dozens of sampans and junks and steam launches. The smart launches of Hongkong are famous all over the East. Even the hotels possess their own, a species of enterprise impossible in India owing to the customs regulations. Presently, when we are safely moored, and have waited for a space the junks passing to and fro, and the long lines of shipping that cover the waters of Hongkong, a friend comes off in a launch and swiftly conveys us ashore. The hospitable parlour of the palatial Hongkong Club are always ajar for the passing stranger, and in ten minutes we are made free of its precincts. There is a certain spontaneity and promptitude about the hospitality of the Far East that never fails to strike the stranger familiar with the formality and the comparative aloofness of India. The Hongkong Club is a splendid structure, and contains, among other attractions, a library with many thousands of volumes, and a reading room with more newspapers and magazines than the present writer has ever before seen collected under one roof at Suva.

The little runs on shore form an agreeable break to the monotony of a long sea voyage. Your steamer runs with the punctuality of an express train. Days before you are informed that at such an hour, on such a day, you will arrive at a certain place; and prompt to the minute—the sea is as propitious as it has been to us—the vessel glides alongside the wharf. You land, and with the aid of patient bank clerks wrestle with the mottled intricacies of the local currency. You do a little shopping, you buy a few photographs and a curio or two, you scribble a note to a friend—in fact, you behave precisely as the Complete Globetrotter does in every port of call the wide world over. If you are in this pleasant land of Hongkong, you stare a little at the Chinese swarming in the streets, you scurry about in rickshaws drawn by alert coolies, you seat yourself in a chair slung on a pole, and are carried to take tea with a friend, you stroll to the funicular railway and climb the Peak to look once more upon the magnificent view of the harbour at sunset. And then, as night closes in, you return once more to the Club and though you are ten thousand miles from home, it will be odd if you do not chance to spy amid the men

there some well remembered friend whom you fancied was far away in England.

Talk in the twilight on the verandah inevitably drifts round, in the end, to local politics. But first you must listen to the equally inevitable explanation that you have struck Hongkong, on a phenomenally cool day. It is a tale that you have heard in every port; but this time you do not smile incredulously, for after Singapore you think Hongkong a refreshing paradise. But your friends point up to the Peak, towering above you, and declare that while for ten days the city at the water's edge has been a Turkish bath, the summit of the mountain has been shrouded in a thick and uncomfortable mist; and they show you the clouds gathering to envelop it again. You preach contentment to them, and think how the great cities of India would rejoice if in ten minutes they could reach an altitude of eighteen hundred feet, with a difference of several degrees in temperature. It is like being able to go from Bombay to Mathura to dine and sleep, in half the time that it takes to reach Malabar Hill from the Fort. Then you hear tales of the horrors of the famine now devastating the province of Kwangsi and horrid whistles of places where human flesh, first devoured in sheer despair, has not been forsaken when rice has become available. Then there is the ever-present plague to be told of, and how Hongkong, after enduring the pestilence intermittently for ten years, has just passed through the worst epidemic it has yet known. In spite of their longer experience, they are only now learning in Hongkong what was realised in India two or three years ago, that in a great Asiatic city plague operations can only be palliative, and that rigorous preventive measures undertaken at heavy cost are ruinous in their financial effect, productive of discontent too serious to be faced, and gravely imperfect in their results. There is talk in some quarters of large schemes for rebuilding insanitary quarters, and a little de-rebelle has already been accomplished; but to a mere bird of passage it seemed hard to discern where the money was to come from. The prevention of plague remains an insoluble problem; the possibility of its extinction will probably ensue science for many a long year to come. Meanwhile one of the few certain diets is that there is much virtue in disinfection.

Afterwards, you hear of the land revenue questions coming up for settlement in the New Territory. Away around the Kowloon Hills English administrators are for the first time finding themselves in intimate contact with the land system of China. Their experiences sound like echoes of the work of the earliest revenue officers in Bombay and Madras a century ago. Far be it from me to attempt to describe an undertaking I have not even seen; but they seem to have complications of their own that India knows nothing about. The minutiae of many of the holdings is one of the chief difficulties; in one area alone, two hundred and eighty thousand claims to microscopical patches of land are said to have been recorded. Then the Chinese have a cheerful habit of owning a piece of land in one place, and another ten miles away, which adds to the muddle; and there are certain heads of clans who seem to correspond to zemindars, with a difference, and manage to make confusion worse confounded. The only clear fact I carried away was that very little revenue has been raised so far, but it is an intensely interesting experiment, and in importance far more than local, so when chaos has been reduced to order perhaps someone will tell us all about it.

Finally—need it be said?—we hear grumbles about these rents, and vague forebodings of the day when the rich Chinese would oust the Europeans from the possession of the Peak. To anyone who knows certain cities of India, the forebodings are not vague at all; the handwriting was writ large upon the wall five years ago. Then few people in Hongkong would listen to the warnings of a casual stranger within their gates; now, it is almost a relief to find that they are growing a little apprehensive. For the changes then predicted are coming to pass. The Chinese are growing rapidly in wealth and influence, and some of them delight to live in large houses and cultivate the European. They have crept up slowly from the borders of the harbour, until they have acquired many of the houses in the fine terraces immediately above the business city. Soon few of these will remain to the Europeans, and then the Chinese will cast longing eyes at the fine villas on the cool heights of the Peak. They have plenty of money, and can outbid the Englishman, with his diminishing income, his costly trips to Europe, and too often his establishment in two countries at once. When the Chinese start to scale the Peak, they will go there with a rush; and thus it will come to pass that, serene in their lofty retreats, they will look down upon the unforeseeing English who dwell in the valleys below, and their fathers squandered their lives to create the graves in the Happy Valley Bazaar cemetery. It will be a sight for some Chinese Teufelsdröckh to moralise over, as he sits alone with the stars.

This is no fancy picture. Anyone who has lived in India, with his eyes open, can see it coming in Hongkong. Already, one hears, the Europeans on smaller wages—not to account born in the colony, but those who have migrated thither with their wives and families—are in some instances living in one or two rooms in tenements in the midst of Chinese. Those with good incomes are finding it increasingly difficult to get houses in cool localities at reasonable rents; soon, if they do not take care, most of them will find themselves crowded off the Peak altogether. It is all very well for Excellencies and Councilors and People's Tribunes to declaim, with one eye on the Colonial Office, of fine sentiments about impartiality and Imperial magnanimity and so forth; but one who is not ashamed to be an Englishman first, and in this matter of decent dwellings in our tropical possessions thinks first of his own kith and kin. It is all very well for rich bankers and merchants on the verge of retirement to say, "It will last our time," but they should remember also those who will have to come after them. Hongkong is a British achievement. It was a desolate island when Great Britain acquired it. To reserve that portion of the island best suited for the residence of Europeans, for the sole use, would involve no injustice to the Chinese. Hadly a single Chinese has invaded the Peak so far; and I have held, ever since I first saw Hongkong, that all land above a certain altitude should for purposes of residence—no for ownership of property—be declared a European reservation. The arguments that the Peak is costly to live at, and that there are plenty of good dwelling-houses at Kowloon, do not affect the contention that the Peak should always be kept clear of Chinese. Nor it may be urged, does the proposed European Colonial Office set down. A large European quarter in the New Territory might be difficult to defend in an emergency; it would be more remote from the business centres than the Peak, and neither so cool nor so healthy.

Possibly this outburst may cause a smile here and there in Hongkong; but if it were not foredoomed to be forgotten in a day, I do not think it would be smiled at twenty years hence. Future English dwellers in Hongkong will wish that their predecessors had thought a little less about the Navy League, and a little

more about themselves and their successors. When all the villas at the Peak are in the possession of rich Chinese, the English of Hongkong will arise and curse the apathy of their brethren who went before them. It will then be too late. But it is not too late now.—*Times of India*.

DOOM OF THE CURRENCY NOTE.

PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH.

Calcutta, 12th July. The Government of India contemplate stopping by legislation the practice by the public of remitting money through the post by means of currency notes exceeding five rupees in value. They intend to withdraw the privilege whereby currency notes are not only cashed at the office of issue but also, at the presidency town in which that office is situated.

Their view is that while the public remit money in currency notes at a trifling cost for postage, the Government has to carry a heavy and pay transport charges to places where notes are cashed.

The intention of Government to introduce a system of treasury transfers which the public will be able to take advantage of by payment of a nominal fee.

Allahabad, 12th July. The *Pioneer* says that the Government of India is apparently quite decided upon re-introducing at next Calcutta session a measure which will cancel the present convertibility of sub-circle currency notes at the headquarters of the respective circles. The case for the curtailment of the powers of the sub-circle note seems to that journal unanswerable.

LIFE IN LHASSA.

THE MYSTERIOUS THIBETANS. Details of an interesting journey lately completed by M. Zybikoff, a Russian explorer, have now been received.

While travellers of various nationalities have attempted, without avail, to penetrate to the sacred city of Lhasa, M. Zybikoff succeeded in reaching that place, and residing there for twelve months. It was owing to the fact that he was a Buddhist and familiar with the language of Thibet that he succeeded in entering the country as a lama in the summer of 1900, by way of the Bouma mountain, where Przhevalsky was turned back in 1879.

Of Lhasa itself M. Zybikoff says that it has a picturesque location on the southern slope of a mountain, with luxurious gardens. The Uitchu River passed to the south of the city, through which dykes and canals have been constructed as a protection against overflows.

A STREET FOR PENANCES. Surrounding the city is a fine broad street, which serves for religious processions and penitential exercises. Penitents go the length of this street, falling to the ground every five or six feet, so that in a day they prostrate themselves about 3,000 times. The city, though small, having a most only to regular inhabitants, is an important commercial centre, the native traders being all women.

In the centre of the city is the Temple of Buddha. It is about 140 ft. square, and is three storeys high, with three gilded Chinese roofs. It contains the gigantic gilded statue of Buddha, which has a hammered gold jewelled head-dress, in front of which burns a sacrificial fire fed with melted butter. A number of other statues and relics are kept in other chambers of the same temple, among which is the statue of the goddess of women, to which are offered spirits and wheat. The wheat is at once eaten by mice. The sacred edifice also contains rooms for the Dalai Lama and his council.

CHINA AND OTHER POWERS. Since the 19th century, all power, civil and spiritual, has been nominally in the hands of the Dalai Lama, but China maintains a Manchu resident and an army. In order to avoid strife in selecting a Dalai Lama, the electoral council places three strips of paper with the names of three boys in an urn, and the Manchu resident removes one with a small staff. The boy indicated on this piece of paper becomes the new Dalai Lama. His education is then entrusted to a college of learned men, and, until his 22nd year, the Government is in the hands of a regent appointed by the Emperor of China. The present Dalai Lama is 27 years old. He is the fifth since 1865, one of the regents having disposed of three white children.

The Dalai Lama's council, in whose hands the actual power mainly resides, embraces four so-called "Galdons," appointed by the Emperor of China. The administration of the country is in the hands of a closed aristocracy, and bribery and corruption are nearly universal. Among the common penalties are drowning, torture, flogging, banishment, and fines.

SMALL UNDISCIPLINED ARMY. The Thibetan army consists of 4,000 poorly disciplined men, armed with bows and old-fashioned guns. Robbery flourishes. The explorer declares that the population is only about 3,000,000, and that it is decreasing through disease, particularly smallpox, and on account of the large number of celibate priests. Foreign residents in Thibet are Indians from Cashmere, Mongolians, and Thibetans from Nepal, the latter being skilled artisans, architects, sculptors, and jewellers. Almost all the land in Central Thibet belongs to the Dalai Lama. Only high officials in Lhasa have hereditary homes. Thibetan houses are built of brick and stone, and are devoid of chimneys, except in the kitchen. The other rooms have holes to let the smoke escape, and are cheerlessly cold. Dried dung is the principal fuel. A curious custom with regard to clothing is that the common people wear white, the wealthy red, officials yellow, and soldiers blue garments of home-spun. Jewels are worn in great abundance by the women.

FOOD, MORALS, AND PURSUITS. The chief articles of diet are barley meal, soup, the raw flesh of the yak and of sheep, butter, raw milk, and vegetables. Wheat spirits sell for a cent a bottle. Men smoke tobacco and priests take snuff. Medicine is in small popular favour. Morals are primitive and marriage ties are loose. Both polygamy and polyandry are common. Agriculture and cattle-raising are the principal employments. Wheat, barley, peas and beans, cattle, sheep, yaks, horses, asses, and mules are the main products. Yaks and asses are used as pack animals. Labour is cheap, men being paid two or three cents a day, while women usually serve in return for their keep. Even a lama receives only a few cents for a whole day's prayers.

M. Zybikoff has brought back a number of photographs and drawings. These will be included in a book which he intends writing.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA has made a new departure in the issue of bills of lading covering insurance, acting on the practice in vogue abroad. Under these bills of lading goods will be insured against marine and fire risks during transportation and landing up to a week after the arrival of the goods at their destination. The issue will, however, be limited to goods handled by the Tokyo branch of the firm for the time being, but will gradually be extended to all branch offices should the result prove satisfactory.—*Exchange*.

IMPORTED SUGAR.

The rules, published with the notification of the Government of India, dated the 14th August, 1902, for the identification of sugar chargeable on importation into India with the certificates of exporters relating to sugar shipped from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom shall be attested by the British Consular Officer at the port in such country. It has now been brought to notice that sugar is shipped to India from certain ports in Java and from Penang, Hongkong and Mauritius, where there is no British Consul; and the Government of India have been pleased to decide that at the ports mentioned the signatures of certain specified officials may be accepted by Collectors of Customs in lieu of the signature of a Consul, unless the Collector considers in any particular case that further inquiry should be made. In the case of sugar liable to additional or special duty shipped to India from other ports at which there is no British Consul, the Collectors of Customs should exercise the discretion allowed to them.—*Rangoon Times*.

A YACHT MISSING.

BOUND TO THURSDAY ISLAND.

A letter has been received by Captain S. G. Green, marine superintendent of the E. and A. Company in Sydney, from Cheltenham, Victoria, written by a lady who is anxious to know the whereabouts of her brother, Mr. Arch. Singleton, who was until recently second officer of the E. and A. steamer *Gulthie*. Miss Singleton writes to the effect that her brother and two other young fellows left Sydney on March 22 last in a small yacht called the *Eagle*, bound for Thursday Island. According to the letter, these venturesome mariners intended calling at Townsville or Cairns (Q.) en route, but since their departure from Sydney nothing whatever has been heard of them; hence the anxiety of the relatives of young Singleton and his crew.

Bad weather has been experienced along the whole of the Australian coast, since the *Eagle* took her departure, but Singleton was known to be a good navigator, and may have sought shelter, or stood away to sea.

The letter has been forwarded to Captain Edie, Superintendent of the Department of Navigation, who has notified the Queensland shipping authorities, and requested that a sharp lookout should be kept off the Queensland coast. Meanwhile Miss Singleton asks that other shipmasters going north, or by the Thursday Island route, might also keep a lookout for the little vessel.

THE DEFENCE OF CHINA.

A meeting, the like of which has never before occurred in San Francisco, took place at the Washington-street theatre in Chinatown, San Francisco, last month.

Over 2,000 Chinese were present, and they listened carefully while a number of the countrymen discoursed on the needs of China and the methods whereby she could gain her rightful place in the political world. The most surprising feature of the whole proceeding, however, (says the *S. F. Call*) was the fact that the adherents of the Empress Dowager and those who opposed her sat on the same stage. The opposition is largely made up of what is called the reform element. The former Chinese Minister at Washington, and in fact, most of the Chinese dignitaries, have frowned upon this faction, and for this reason the gathering is notable. The speakers ardently advocated the spreading of education throughout the native country, and the provision of ways and means for defence against the incursion of foreign powers particularly Russia.

The principal speaker was Chan Chun Seen, late assistant to the Chinese Consul-General here and at present occupant of the chair of Chinese at the State University. He explained that the meeting was for the purpose of establishing branches of a great society lately formed in Shanghai, known as Quorik Mun Woo, which, literally translated, means "Nation, Men, Society." A more liberal translation would be the Society of Patriots. The purpose of this society is the regeneration of China. It has the secret support of the Empress Dowager, but its adherents dare not designate it the Emperor's party for fear of bringing down upon their heads the wrath of the Empress Dowager.

An appeal was made for practical help in the shape of money, which was liberally responded to. The editors of the two Chinese daily papers, the *Chinese World* and *Chung Sai Yat Po*, acted as financial agents, and were active in furthering the purpose of the movement. This is the most decided stand on record taken by the Chinese in this country toward a nationalistic movement. Its leaders believe that it will have a wide significance. They say that, while it is generally accepted ideas that patriotism has long been sleeping in the breast of the Chinese, a few more such meetings as that held in June will disabuse the world of this notion.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

AN IMPORTANT BRANCH.

A branch of the great Russo-Chinese Bank will be established in this city, states the *San Francisco Call* of 21st June. With the progress of the gigantic railroad that spans the prodigious breadth of the land of the White Bear and the march of the Russian arms to their manifest destiny of wide dominion on the Pacific, the finances of Russia have kept pace. The Russo-Chinese Bank was established by a great aggregation of capital, equal to many millions of American treasure, for the purpose of facilitating commerce between Russia and China. The establishment of a branch in San Francisco, so says Consul General Paul Kosakewitch, probably means that the facilitation of commerce between Russia and San Francisco is in view.

The Russo-Chinese Bank already has a branch at Dalny, on Tallienwan Bay, above Port Arthur, which is to be the great commercial port of Russia on the Pacific Ocean. Another branch is at Peking. The Siberian Railway forks at Kirin and runs south through Manchuria, upon which the mighty Kosakewitch has placed his strong hand. At Port Arthur is his great military station. At Dalny is the first of his chain of banks that is already about to take in another link in this city, crossing the ocean.

Already the tide of trade from Moscow is setting out toward the Pacific coast across Siberia and through Manchuria. The railway is completed from Moscow to Port Arthur. A contract has been let for a Pullman service from Moscow to the Pacific. Thousands of Russian soldiers have travelled over the line to the military posts. At last the dream of trade between the Russian empire and its friend, the American republic, is about to be realized. Hence the significance of the establishment of a branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank in this city. The Moscowite has seen that the time is ripe for founding better financial facilities. The Russo-Chinese Bank is not a Government institution but it is countenanced by the Russian Government. Its management are engaged some of the foremost financiers of Russia.

Consul General Kosakewitch does not know who will be in charge of the San Francisco branch of the bank. At various times different names have been mentioned in connection with the position of manager or agent. Whoever is selected will be a person of ability, and his mission, in addition to managing the finances of the institution here, will be to promote friendly feelings with the people. The ports to the north of San Francisco on Puget Sound have been boasting that they would do the business between the United States and Russia. Significantly the Russians select this port for the establishment of the first of their financial branches on the Pacific.

"VENGEANCE" AND "GOLIATH."

The recall of the *Goliath* from the China Station, and the despatch of the *Vengeance* in her place, raises once more the question as to what is wrong with certain ships of the *Canopus* class. The *Goliath* was completed in 1900, and is, therefore, served practically a three-years' commission; but the *Ocean* has been in commission as long, and if it were a case of effect of time the natural course would be to re-commission her on her station with a new crew. We are, therefore, bound to conclude that some, at any rate, of this class are not satisfactory. The *Canopus*, also completed in 1900, is already at home in dockyard hands. She is a Portsmouth-built ship, engined by the Greenock Foundry, while the *Goliath* was built at Chatham and engined by Penn. Of the other ships of this class, the *Ocean* was built at Devonport, and the remaining three by contract. The faults, whatever they may be, however, are evidently in the boilers yet the *Vengeance*, engined by Vickers, is most favourably known as a reliable ship. Here are further paradoxes for the Boiler Committee to reconcile about the behaviour of the *Belleville*.

That the *Goliath* is coming home on account of defects is further proved by the fact that the moment of her recall is a most inconvenient one for the Admiralty. The *Russell* relieved the *Canopus* in the Mediterranean, and the *Exmouth* is on her way to relieve the *Victorious*. But though the *Duncan* and *Albatross* should be available almost immediately, there is no ship at present which can take the place of the *Vengeance*. While, therefore, the China Squadron is not strengthened by the change, the Mediterranean Fleet will be one battleship below strength for a short while—or two if we reckon the *Hood*, whose place was not filled. Moreover, the *Republique* and *Ramiller* are quite out of place in our principal fighting fleet, and it must be the desire of the Admiralty to replace them as soon as possible. It is not a very serious matter, as the four remaining "*Duncan*"s will be available almost directly; but it points clearly to the fact that the *Canopus* class have not fulfilled expectations. The *Renown*, also, ought to be relieved as soon as possible if the promised homogeneity is to be obtained.

Though the exchange of the *Vengeance* for the *Goliath* will not strengthen the China Squadron, the despatch of the *Leviathan* will do so to an appreciable extent. It is said that she will be the flagship of Rear-Admiral Asheton Curzon-Howe, the new second-in-command. Her despatch to China appears to knock on the head the idea that a flying cruiser-squadron is to be formed to visit all parts of the Empire, with the object of linking up the various squadrons, though the *King Alfred* is still available for the purpose. The cruiser squadron in Chinese waters, with the *Leviathan* and *Cressy* at its head, will be formidable enough for all purposes, for there are four first, two second, and two third-class protected cruisers as well—or ten in all—as against eleven Russian and four French. With the Japanese in our scale, we have nothing to fear in the Far East.—*St. James's Gazette*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post* has excellent authority for stating that, as soon as possible after his arrival in Peking, Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister to China, is to join with the Japanese Minister in pressing China for a direct understanding with regard to Manchuria. His Excellency, it is understood, has obtained from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs a much greater freedom of action generally than has ever been given to a British Minister in Peking.

Sir Ernest Satow, who has had long conferences with the Viceroy, was to have left Simla on 13th or 14th inst. next to proceed, via Calcutta and Rangoon, to Peking. In deference to his own wish, the Ambassador to China has not been interviewed by newspaper correspondents.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* understands that negotiations are to be at once initiated with a view of securing the presence of the Prince of Wales at the meeting of the British Association at Cape Town. There is a widespread feeling throughout South Africa in sympathy with the idea, and not a few of the more prominent Boers who fought against us have associated themselves with it.

THE NEW P. & O. FREIGHT CARRIERS.

TWO OF THE COMPLETED VESSELS.

A brief reference was recently made to the new and large freight-carriers being built at home for the P. & O. Co., and of additional vessels now to be put to hand of two of the completed vessels.

The *Peru*, which was launched, just before the last mail left, by Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co. Ltd., Belfast, is a twin screw steamer of 7,600 tons, and has been specially built to meet the requirements of trade in the East. She is 496 feet long, 57½ feet wide, and 35½ feet deep, and is fitted with necessary appliances of the most approved type for the expeditious handling of large cargo. The cargo space is divided into six spacious holds, which have been specially arranged to provide unobstructed space for the reception of general cargo of the bulky nature associated with the modern Eastern trade.

The *Palawan* was launched by Messrs. Barclay & Co. Ltd., at Whitehead on the Clyde. She is a sister ship to the *Peru*. In addition to being a freight-carrier, she has accommodation for a limited number of passengers under the bridge in commodious state rooms.

It is reported from reliable sources that the rebels are getting bolder day by day while the Government troops are proportionately getting more timid, taking flight the moment they think they see the slightest indications of the enemy in the distance. Emissaries of the rebels, it is also stated, have recently posted up, during the small hours of the morning, on the walls of the cities of Yungchow, Paohing, and Chinchow, large posters and placards in prominent places informing the inhabitants that the invaders profess themselves to be followers of Confucius, their aim is to make the Emperor Kwang Hui, from whom, and to remove from his Majesty's presence all traitorous and perfidious Ministers of the Crown.—*N. C. Di. News*.

BAD FREIGHTS.

THE SAD CONDITION OF THE BRITISH SHIPPING TRADE.

At the present moment, when the Zollverein with all that it means in the way of damage to the carrying trade, is being considered, the condition of British shipping is of special interest. There is no doubt that the shipping companies are passing through a serious crisis due to insupportable freights.

It is true that there are only some half-dozen vessels lying up at the London and India Docks, a number which does not represent any serious increase; but, according to the editor of the well-known shipping organ *Fairplay*, the number of ships lying up is no test of the state of trade, and for this reason many of the shipowners are running their vessels at a loss.

Some of the ships are mortgaged to bankers and other people. When the mortgages see money passing and an attempt at trade going on they feel satisfied. But the moment they see shipowners ceasing to trade they become alarmed and threaten to foreclose. In a good many cases, the foreclosing has actually taken place.

The depression, according to this authority, is entirely unprecedented. It is not so much the result of shrinking trade as of over-building. The building of ships in fact, has outstepped the progress of trade.

THE REGULAR PROCESS.

Commenting on affairs Chinese, a home journal says:—"Prince Ching denies that he has signed a 'secret agreement with Russia regarding Manchuria and Newchuan.' Why, of course, he does it! Did anybody imagine that he would not do it? But Prince Ching is a man who, as Homer says of Menelaus, will tell the truth if you press him—'for he is very obliging.' With exquisite affability the Prince admits that he has had some correspondence with the Russian Legation, that he has, in fact, sent thither a memorandum mainly consisting of answers to the demands contained in M. de Platon's famous despatch, upon compliance with which demands depends the date of Russia's evacuation of Manchuria. That, by the way, was the despatch whereof the very existence was denied at St. Petersburg until it was discovered that M. de Platon had himself given a copy of it to the United States Minister at Peking. One would like to know what Prince Ching's answers have been, as no doubt we shall know before long. Meanwhile, the regular process seems to be going on; Russia is gaining time, and is using it to consolidate her position in Manchuria, which is all she wants as yet. She can afford to wait.

CURRENCY OF INDO-CHINA.

The report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee appointed in Paris to consider the question of the currency in French Indo-China has not yet been made public, though it is known that it has been drawn up. Sufficient seems to have leaked out, however, to give an indication of what has been suggested, and this shows that the statement we have previously made is the correct one. It is proposed to get rid of the Mexican dollar as rapidly as possible, and to have the commercial dollar as sole legal tender. Sufficient of the latter dollars would be provided with the least delay to suffice for the wants now served by both classes of dollars. On this being achieved the Mexican would be demonetised. Thereafter a similar course to what has been pursued in India, since the closing of the mints in 1893, would be adopted, and the commercial dollar worked up to £2.50 (it is said) by the starvation process. This figure would be in consonance with the proposed rate for the dollar in the Straits Settlements, and for such other parts of the Far East as have carried out the process of conversion, or are engaged in doing so at present. The scheme is of course as feasible as that being put in force in the Straits, but it has the prior advantage that there is a coin ready at hand to be established.—*L. & C. Express*.

DISCOVERY OF IMPERIAL JADE.

It is announced in Washington that with the assistance of the States and Treasury departments, Chinese Minister Sir Liang Chen has at last succeeded in locating in San Francisco part of the Imperial Jade, which, with other articles of value was stolen from the forbidden city during the occupancy of Peking in 1900 by European and American troops. Some time ago the State Department received information from Syracuse, N. Y., to the effect that the whereabouts of the jade could be ascertained by communicating with one, Frederick W. Weisenburg of Campbell, Cal. Secret service men tracked Weisenburg from Campbell to San Francisco, and when found he admitted having in his possession Imperial Jade stones which, however, he had deposited in a safe deposit vault in San Francisco for safe keeping. He was not willing to voluntarily part with the stones, and a conference with the Chinese Consul does not appear to have had any effect. Weisenburg is still in possession of the jade, and it remains to be seen whether he will be able to hold to his loot or whether he will yield to the pressure brought to bear upon him by the State Department and surrender the stones to the Chinese Government.

PROF. SHARP AND THE ORIENTAL PROBLEM.

Prof. E. Hamilton Sharp, who is now in America, has been interviewed, and is reported as having urged a change in Canadian and United States immigration laws so as to admit Chinese labour. A Vancouver exchange of 5th July says—

Among the visitors to the City at the present time is Professor E. Hamilton Sharp, a veteran English educator, who for many years occupied the chair of English Literature in the University of Kyoto. Professor Sharp arrived here on the R. M. S. *Empress of China*, and since that vessel's arrival in port has spent the time in visiting Victoria and the cities of the Sound. This is not his first visit to Vancouver as he was here some four years ago in company with his brother, who was unfortunately taken ill during his stay and died here. The late Mr. Sharp was engaged in business in the Orient and his brother is now winding up his estate. This necessitates his residence in the Far East during the greater part of the year and also a considerable amount of travelling between Oriental ports. Whenever possible Professor Sharp always takes the *Empress* liners as he considers them the most comfortable vessels on the route and he estimates that he has taken at least fifty trips in the C. P. R. steamships.

On his last journey across, Professor Sharp had Mr. T. D. Farrell, President of the Northern Steamship Company, as a fellow passenger, and at Mr. Farrell's invitation accompanied him to Seattle in his private car. While in Seattle Professor Sharp was interviewed on the Chinese question and expressed himself as strongly in favour of the repeal of the laws excluding Chinese from the United States, the abrogation of all present restrictions on the ingress of Chinese labourers, and the imposition of such regulations only as shall confine the labour of Chinese to a very

In discussing the affairs of the Chinese, and urging their admission into the United States, Professor Sharp appears by no means as a special pleader in behalf of the Orientals. He recognises their intellectual limitations and their unavailability for American citizenship; he is strongly opposed to the wholesale admission of the Chinese into competition with the white labour of this or any country; but he speaks with high commendation of the industry and docility, especially of the coolie classes, and regards the service of these classes as invaluable in the fields naturally avoided by intelligent white labour except as a last means of livelihood.

MANY YEARS' RESIDENCE.
Professor Sharp bases his opinions on personal observations during eighteen years' residence in China and Japan, and an implicit confidence in the judgment of his brother, now dead, who for forty-two years was a large employer of labour in Hongkong, and heavily interested in the commerce of the Orient.

The ordinary objections felt and expressed to Chinese labour, said Prof. Sharp, "are mistaken and fallacious. That the Chinese are most industrious and make themselves most valuable by their work no one disputes; that their general admission into this country would bring down wages is also indisputable if they are to be allowed to engage in any and every kind of work. But there would be no such effect as this if the Chinese were confined to the field of absolute labour—in the field, laundry and household and other carefully specified occupations which white people do not care for.

There is a constant and pressing demand for labour in certain lines, which whites, with their superior intelligence and higher ambitions do not attempt to supply. Large interests frequently suffer, and hardship is entailed upon whole communities for lack of their common labour, and it is here that the Chinese would prove invaluable. The present laws have the effect of admitting certain classes of Chinese, who establish direct competition with white merchants and skilful labour, but exclude the working Chinese from a vast and unoccupied field in which their efforts could not fail to benefit the whole country.

HAVE NO INFLUENCE.
It is urged against the Chinese that they send their money back to China. This objection does not hold good for the reason that they cannot save more than a tenth of their earnings, so that for every dollar sent back to China, each Chinese leaves from \$9 to \$10 of his coin and labour in this country. Another objection is that the Chinese have a vicious moral influence, but it is my observation that their influence, so far as it may extend to the whites of any community, is nil. They do not care to mix with the whites, but remain detached, and therefore have no influence beyond their own race.

Foreigners in the Orient at first conceive a dislike to the Chinese, chiefly on account of their unapproachability and personal habits; but when they come to know the race, such dislike invariably gives way to respect and confidence.

AMERICAN MONETARY COMMISSION.

A cable to the New York *Sun* from London, dated 19th June, says: "The American monetary commission will start for Paris tomorrow morning. The members of the commission are very much gratified by their cordial reception in England. They secured from the British Government all the support they expected for the project of giving stability to the monetary systems of the various nations using silver. The British committee has agreed to recommend to the Government that it support the principle of the introduction of the gold standard in silver using countries on the basis of silver coins of unlimited legal tender power, with a fixed gold value. This recommendation will be made on the ground that such a system will promote the development of silver-using countries and stimulate the trade of nations using gold.

Great Britain showed at every step in the negotiations a desire to grant everything to the American commission which was consistent with public policy.

DESPERATE SITUATION ON S.S. "CHING WO."

PASSENGERS THREATEN TO KILL OFFICERS.

According to American advices the officers of the China Commercial Company's steamship *Ching Wo*, which left here on April 25th, have experienced a most exciting time at Manzanillo. The steamer *Peru*, which arrived at San Francisco from Central America on June 26th, brought out news of the strenuous experience at Manzanillo of the officers of the *Ching Wo*. An exchange says that that ship carried to Manzanillo as passengers from China 840 Asiatics. These Celestial labourers, brought from the flowery kingdom to labour at the development of Chinese concessions in Mexico, came from the interior of the broad land and appear to have belonged to an "untamed species of heathen."

Several deaths occurred on the *Ching Wo* during the passage across the Pacific and at Manzanillo the vessel was detained in quarantine for twenty-four days. This expected detention caused unlooked for demands to be made on the *Ching Wo's* commissary and as the stay in quarantine continued the simple diet served the coolie passengers was reduced in quantity and limited in variety. The Chinese resented the detention and when to this exasperating imprisonment in sight of the promised land was added a simplification of diet they rebelled. At first there were only black looks and low murmurs, but as the cause of irritation continued the discontent grew to open rebellion and culminated in demands made to Captain Young that the passengers be landed, backed up by threats that failure to comply would result in the extermination of the ship's officers.

There was any actual engagement the officers of the *Peru* did not know, but that Captain Young considered the situation serious was evidenced by his sending to the authorities ashore an urgent appeal for assistance.

In response to his request a whole regiment of soldiers was sent from Colima to Manzanillo and on June 19, when the *Peru* sailed, the *Ching Wo's* passengers were being landed under military guard.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The number of text books required for use in the various schools in Japan is 29,850,000.

Up to this date of June there were 53,183 convicts in Japan, as compared with 51,625 in 1902.

The Venezuelan Government troops are besieging the rebels in Ciudad Bolivar, which is strongly fortified.

It is stated that Mr. John Barrett has been appointed U. S. Minister to the Argentine Republic.

The *Shanghai*, the first of the Hunan Steamship Co.'s boats, was to be launched at Osaka on 22nd ult.

VESUVIUS is again in action. The lava is moving in the direction of Pompeii.

CAPT. and Mrs. Arbuthnot left for Japan by the N. Y. K. s.s. *Kamakura Maru* yesterday.

The French armoured cruiser *Montcalm* has arrived at Woosung flying the flag of Admiral Martchal.

The *Japan Times* calls Count Itagaki's new party "a mixed gang of bribe-takers, ex-soldiers and doubtful socialists."

DAME Deborah Bowring (85), of Heavittree, Exeter, widow of Sir John Bowring, has left estate valued at £13,892.

The Chief Commissioner of Customs, Corea, announces the installation of four lighthouses in the Chemulpo district.

The mafio who ill-treated a horse near the Golf Club on 9th ult. was on Monday fined \$50 or a month's hard labour.

All army and navy officers of high rank have been prohibited leaving Tokio during the vacation term this year.

The following notification appears in the *Gazette*:—The Hongkong Regiment: Subadar Fakir Muhammad retires on pension.

An Indian constable was on Tuesday sentenced to one month's hard labour for assaulting a Chinaman on the 22nd instant at Samshui-po.

The *Pinang Gazette* states that Kang Yu Wen arrived at Penang on July 20th by the *Penakots* and is staying with Mr. Khoo Jar Tee.

For having a quantity of raw opium in his house, without the necessary permit, a Chinaman was fined \$50 or three months' imprisonment.

Four persons convicted of bandolerismo in the Philippines have each been sentenced to four years' hard labour. They were notorious bandits.

H. H. The Sultan of Kedah has again generously presented the Penang Turf Club with a cup, value \$200, which has been ordered from Hongkong.

The *Novi Kni* (Port Arthur) asserts that Russia has informed the Peking authorities that residence of foreigners in Manchuria cannot be permitted.

A DESCENDANT of Confucius and several noted Chinese visitors were to be entertained recently by Viscount Nagaoka and some other Japanese poets.

The negotiations between the American and the Chinese Governments in regard to the opening of different places in Manchuria have been very successful.

H. E. Wu Ting-fang, the late ambassador at Washington, distributed the prizes to scholars attending the Cantonese guild school, at Shanghai, on 2nd ult.

It is reported that, amongst small shopkeepers at Penang, there is a great prejudice against Mexican dollars and that some dealers absolutely refuse to accept them.

MR. SEGAWA, Japanese Consul at Newchwang, reports that the Russian authorities at the place have prohibited the export of wheat from Newchwang after the 21st ult.

A DISPATCH from Washington says Russia has promised to consent to the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria; the Manchurian question is thus satisfactorily settled.

MR. JOHN FOREMAN, author of the standard work on the Philippine Islands, has written an article for the *Encyclopedia Britannica* on the cause of the Philippines Rebellion.

ACCORDING to an arrangement made between Japan and Russia, the transmission of the mails from Tokio to St. Petersburg will now take only 22 days instead of 24 days, as hitherto.

FOR shouting "beat him" while an Indian constable was arresting another celestial for stealing a duck, a Chinaman had to pay \$5, or go to prison for seven days with hard labour.

THE C. P. R. completed its fiscal year at the end of June, and showed total gross earnings for the twelve months of \$3,880,300, as against \$3,705,053 last year, or an increase of \$175,247.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s leviathan *Korea*, which left for San Francisco on Tuesday, had the names of 10 passengers on her cabin list—an exceptionally large number for this time of year.

AMONGST the last list of calls to the Bar we note the following: Middle Temple, Mr. R. E. Bellios; Gray's Inn, Mr. J. W. Jones, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

A PEKING dispatch to the *Jiji* announces that the search for "Reformers" has been resumed, and that two of the leaders have been arrested in Peking, and were decapitated on Sunday.

GENERAL Kuropatkin, in laying the foundation of a Port Arthur cathedral, said that Port Arthur was becoming inaccessible to all enemies, no matter how numerous or whence they came.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed on July 10:—Japan has demanded to be paid the difference between the silver and gold rate on the last instalment of the Chinese indemnity.

NOTHING has been heard of the robbers who stole goods to the value of ¥17,000 from the Osaka Exhibition, and now another robbery of gold and silver nuggets, valued at ¥6,000, from the For-osa Building, is reported.

VICEROY Yuan and Governor Chen Pih of Shengtien have decided to develop the gold mines in Miyun district and a deputy and a mining engineer have been sent to make the preliminary examinations.

A SERIOUS epidemic of cholera is raging in Monthon Pitanuloke, Siam, at present, in the district between the towns of Pitanuloke and Utaradit. Some 250 deaths have been reported from this cause since the 1st of July.

STEAMERS of the great French lines appear to be using Antwerp harbour more frequently than formerly. Recently the Messageries Maritimes boat *Albatros* loaded a cargo there for the Far East, and the *Amant* of the Compagnie Est-Asiatique Française, shipped a cargo of railway material for China.

THE Chinese Government has decided to build the Peking and Chang Kia Kou line with its own capital and Chang Yen Mao has been appointed the Director General and Shen Tung Ho the assistant Director of same.

THE Bangkok Dock Company have been turning out numerous launches and vessels of various kinds of late, and many orders are still on hand. The *Phra Yom*, for use in the harbour department, has just left the slipway.

AN inquiry was held at Shanghai on 24th ult. before Mr. John Goodnow and Captain Ambrose of the American *Roonake*, when the testimony of Captain Jensen and others in connection with the stranding of the *Carrier Dove* was taken.

DURING a severe thunderstorm at Shanghai the main focus at the Electricity Works were struck in six different places, and the dynamos were stopped for about half an hour, the whole Settlement being without electric light for some time.

WHEN in Kobe harbour, a coolie employed on the Swedish steamer *Lisa*, attacked and injured the chief officer with a hook. The police were informed of the occurrence, but on boarding the steamer they found that the coolie had escaped.

THE Borneo Syndicate has received the following telegram from Mr. Robertson (mining expert in Borneo) referring to Manganeses: "Width of the lode is 11 ft.; lode well defined; lode shows every indication of permanency; to a weight 15,000."

PENANG is doing all it can to encourage Japanese immigration to the Settlement and the Native States on the same footing as immigration from India. 190 selected Japanese immigrants were expected to arrive for the Straits Sugar Company last week.

A WARNING telegram is published in a Tokyo paper, reprints the *Japan Gazette*, to the effect that the naval authorities in Yokosuka last Tuesday night discovered a Russian taking soundings of that harbour, having arrived there by the last train of the day!

THE latest received copy of *The King* contains an excellent portrait of Miss Violet Brooke Hunt, whose successful efforts in the formation of the colonial troops' club were so fully appreciated by the colonial contingents who went home for the Coronation.

THE *Mindanao*, the thirteenth of a series of small craft being built for the United States Government by the Farnham Boyd & Company shipbuilding works, was completed last week and was successfully launched Saturday afternoon from the Company's ways.

It is reported in Peking that the W-i Wu Pu has received a telegram from Hsiao to the effect that three converts in Shensi have been murdered and that a French priest has been safely escorted to Sze-Chuen by Chinese troops, provided by the Governor of Shensi.

THE joint service of the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies will be discontinued from the 1st August, when each Company will then have its own separate counter where telegrams will be accepted for transmission by either Company's lines.

THE electric time ball at the Yokohama Customs has been recently dropped about five minutes behind time. The reason is said by a Yokohama contemporary to be that the sun must have made a mistake, certainly it was not as the fault of the Meteorological Department.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in India, between Captain T. G. Peacocke, A.V.D. Remount Department, India, eldest son of the late Mr. John Peacocke, of Limerick, and Zoë, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Crawford McMurdy, of Hongkong.

THE *Sun Wan Pao* gathers that there are at present fifty-eight Russian warships including torpedo boats in Port Arthur, twenty-eight warships in Vladivostok and ten at Newchwang, while the Japanese navy consists of one hundred and ten warships at different ports of the Far East.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—First-Surgeon, C. W. Buchanan-Hamilton, to the *Levinthorpe*, to date June 30; Engineer, Sub-Lieutenant I. W. Baguley, to the *Teledaphne*, to date June 24; Midshipman, A. Gordon, to the *Vengeance*, to date June 13.

A MEMBER of the Consulate has boldly sent in a memorial to the Throne, denouncing the Empress Dowager for staying too long in the Eho Park and urging her to return to the Forbidden City at once. But the Empress Dowager does not seem to take any notice of the memorial.

THE *L. & C. Express* learns that a telegram has been received from Singapore announcing that the Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Government to prohibit the importation of Mexican dollars, presumably for the same reason.

THREE "Weary Willies of German extraction," as one of our Manila contemporaries would probably term certain unemployed representatives of the Fatherland, who were wandering abroad without any visible means of subsistence, were sent to the House of Detention on Wednesday morning.

A CHINAMAN spent three hours in the stocks in Queen's Road Central at the foot of Battery Path on Monday. He has also undergone a term of imprisonment with hard labour. On Sunday evening he snatched a gold watch and chain from a Frenchman, who was walking near Government House.

THE *Shanghai Times*, of 23rd ult., states that the *Sun Pao* journalists will not be beheaded, but whatever may be the action of the Peking diplomatic body, inspired by the British Consul General, and the American Consul-General of Shanghai they will not be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

THE *Sin Wan Pao* gathers that the report of Sir Robert Hart containing recommendations to the government in the future currency of the Empire has been memorialized to the Throne by the Waiwupu in sections, but it is not definitely known whether the Throne will carry out the proposals.

AMONGST those invited to the State dinner at the Colonial Office given by the Secretary of State in celebration of His Majesty's birthday were:—Sir Cecil Clement Smith, O.M.G., Sir William Dal Voeux, O.M.G., Mr. Patrick Messon, K.C.M.G., Mr. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., and Major M. Cameron, C.M.G.

WE learn from the *Chefoo Express* of the 18th ult., that work on the new bund at Chefoo is progressing very rapidly. 1,100 feet of the wall have been completed on the eastern, and 700 on the western end. There is to be an opening left in the wall, 50 feet wide, for junks to take shelter in bad weather.

MANDALAY is going ahead with its electric tramway line, which, it is hoped, will be running cars before the end of the year. In this respect it will be in advance of Rangoon. The Mandalay Municipality hopes soon to introduce electric lighting, which Rangoon has been talking about for the last 15 years.

At the instance of Inspector Kerr, Wong Ching and Li Ko, masters of emigration boarding houses, were fined \$50 and \$25 respectively at the Magistrate's on Wednesday for failing to enter the names, &c., of their boarders in a register. The first defendant has been charged three times for a similar offence.

MR. Stead states that if Russia evicted Newchwang she could starve out that port by constructing a new emporium three miles further up the river at a place called Inkou. Special advantages would be offered to ships engaged in the import trade if they would stop at Inkou instead of going down to Newchwang.

A FIRE broke out in Gough Street shortly after half-past seven on Tuesday, and the Fire Brigade had considerable difficulty in getting it under control. The first and second floors were entirely gutted, while the upper stories were considerably damaged. When the roof fell in several Chinese narrowly escaped injury.

A PAINT scraper was charged at the Magistracy on Monday for stealing a gold watch and chain, value \$200, from Mr. Samuel A. Crosby, Chief Officer U.S.T. *Insights*, while in Kowloon docks yesterday. The officer stated that his ship will probably be here for the next six weeks, and Mr. Sercombe Smith committed defendant for trial.

SOUTH China ports are to be aided by the training fleet which was recently reported as leaving Thursday Island, and going direct to Manila, thence to Chemulpo. The squadron is expected to reach Yokosuka the latter part of August. The reason assigned for the change of route is the prevalence of plague in southern ports.

THE silver medal of the Aeronautical Society is not to be awarded in connection with an international kite flying competition on the Downs, near Worthing, as the stipulation of a minimum flight of 3,000 ft. was not fulfilled. Mr. Charles Brodgen came first with 1,800 and 1,600 ft., Mr. L. Coby being next in order with an altitude of from 1,400 to 1,500 ft.

WE understand that Mr. Ien. d'Almeida e Castro has most efficiently carried out the duties of Acting First Clerk of the Supreme Court, will enter upon his duties with Mr. C. K. Hall Brutton. The vacancy thus created will be filled by Mr. A. B. Safford, who is now clerk to the Registrar and acting second clerk of the Court.

COLONEL Ichioka, Major Koike, and Major Furumi have been ordered to visit Europe to witness the military manoeuvres which are in take place in England in September next. Such manoeuvres are now proposed, says a Tokio dispatch, being almost unprecedented in England, the Japanese Government has been specially invited to send officers to witness them.

M. ZYBKOFF, the Russian explorer, who recently spent a year in Lhasa (the sacred city of the Tibetans) disguised as a lama, or priest, says that the population of the city is about 10,000. The army of Tibet consists of 4,000 men, but it is poorly disciplined, and the men are armed with bows. The guns employed are obsolete. The population of Tibet is decreasing.

THE total sum of money to be paid by the Japanese Government during the next eleven years in connection with the extension and maintenance of the Navy is estimated at ¥700,000,000. The extension is estimated to cost ¥100,000,000, and the annual sum for the upkeep of the fleet ¥6,500,000, which will gradually increase to ¥7,150,000 in the course of eleven years.

MRS. Bishop, the distinguished Eastern traveller, who has been seriously ill during the past year, is staying at Malvern, and took an interest in the personal interest in the important work being done by the Korean missions. The Church of England is making steady progress both in Korea and Japan, and no one has advocated the cause more effectively than Mrs. Bishop.

ACCORDING to the story related by officers of the Occidental and Oriental steamer *Gaule* the managers of the San Francisco shipping firm of Swayne & Hoyt, warmly commended the survivors of the wrecked steamer *Victoria*, and praised them for the courage and bravery displayed at the time that vessel met with disaster on Little Bamboo Island near Chefoo, some months ago.

THE *Universal Gazette* is informed that the Treasurer of Auhui signed on the 3rd ult. an agreement with a Britisher, assigning him the privilege of four districts, viz. Shou Chow, Ting Yuan, Wei Yuan and Tsio Hien. The concessionaire in question is not backed up by official support, but he secured the valuable concession mainly through his personal influence with the Auhui officials.

REGARDING the recent discussion in the Chamber of Commerce on the prohibition of importation of coolies from Hongkong, the *Straits Times* says that in Singapore they have little or no assistance to expect from Hongkong in the matter. "The only course left would seem to be to impose a more strict quarantine on all vessels arriving there and if Hongkong suffers thereby it is naturally her own fault."

ACCORDING to the *Shanghai Times* the rumour is current that a certain well-known and popular brewery in Shanghai is about to be turned into a limited liability company with the object of cutting out the lately formed Japanese opposition in supplying larger beer to the community. Some Tls. 70,000 worth of plant has been sent for and is expected to arrive very shortly. The total capital to be called for will be close upon Tls. 200,000.

SAYS the *Straits News* of July and—No other Company will out the popular P. and O. for their mail contract. A much higher rate of speed will be the leading feature of the new contract, and the Company are evidently of this opinion, for four new steamers are being, ranging from 10,000 to 10,500 tons, and from 14,000 to 15,000 horse-power. This will give the Company 10 large steamers able to land the mails in Bombay within 15 days of London. Every one with a sense of the benefits which accrue from the contract remaining with the P. and O. wishes that the Company will secure the contract and go on and prosper.

QUITE a sensation was created recently at the Japanese Theatre, Yokohama, where the *Merchant of Venice* and *Sappho* were given for the first time by Japanese artists, when a foreign child appeared on the stage and presented Mme. Yacco with two bouquets of flowers. The novel, appreciative action captured the Japanese audience which cheered the little donor to the echo.

WE are indebted to an influential home journal for the information that "despair reigns among our people in the Far East," regarding the Manchurian question. The only despair apparent in these parts during the past few months has been with reference to the low rate of exchange. Hongkong has no time to discuss political problems; at least not until the safety of the dollar is very seriously endangered.

A BERLIN wire of 24th July reports that the Silver Committee assembled there has passed a resolution in regard to a unity of the Chinese coins. It is therein stated that it would be desirable to make silver coins legal tender in China and necessary that the exchange between silver and gold should be fixed. The American and Mexican committees are much satisfied with the reception which they have had in Berlin.

A TOKIO despatch states that the prohibition of the export of grains from Newchwang by the Russian authorities does not include beans. The export of grains with the exception of beans was prohibited by the Chinese authorities, but the Russian authorities permitted shipments. The Russian authorities have now prohibited the export of cereals; but this action, we are told, is not a violation of any part of the Treaty.—*Exchange*.

JOCKEYS and polo ponies appear to possess remarkable characteristics. "If a jockey leaves off training and drinks a glass of port wine, he has been known to get 2 lb. heavier the next minute," so said a trainer in a recent lawsuit heard before Mr. Justice Lawrence. Mr. C. Sheather, official measurer to the Hurlingham Club, has now declared on oath that he has known a polo pony to vary 13 inches in measurement in five minutes.

THE gentleman engaged as chief assayer for the Bangkok Mint is Mr. J. W. Hinchley, who holds the diploma of an Associate of the Royal School of Mines. He has been acting as consulting engineer and technical adviser for a couple of firms in London, and at present he is taking a course at the Mint in London preparatory to leaving for Siam at the beginning of August. The bar silver bought for Siam is now arriving.

THE Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a report from H.M. Consul at Pakhoi, in the course of which it is stated that a light railway, one metre gauge, is being built from Kuangchowwan to Mei Lu in Chinese territory a distance of about 12 miles. This, the Consul adds, is presumably the commencement of the line through the Yüli district to some point on the West River, which forms a part of the grand railway scheme planned by the Indo-Chinese Government.

WE (*Kobe Herald*) understand that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have placed an order with the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard Co., Nagasaki, for two steamers to be called the *Edo Maru* (5,200 tons) and the *Tango Maru* (7,200 tons). The former vessel is intended for the Bombay line and the latter for the Seattle line. The company's new steamer *Inaka Maru* is to be finished about the middle of August. Captain Arakawa, Commander of the *Tateyama Maru*, is expected to take command of the new vessel.

SOME mad brained crunk in the States has sent a hat round the world with the label attached. "Ship it out." It was despatched from Richmond, Virginia, U.S., in 1893, and has now reached Vancouver with its crown covered with tags and slips as "thick as the shingles on a roof." Here and there are noted gems of the expressman's wit, scribbled on all sorts and sizes of paper scraps as happened to be at hand, for instance: "Fed and watered on the way," "Damaged at the risk of life and death," "At the owner's risk," &c.

THE firm which has been commissioned to make a crown for Peter of Serbia is of old standing and has already produced five royal crowns: those of the two Napoleons, Louis XVIII, Charles of Austria, and Louis Philippe. The last of these royal customers lost their crowns in painful circumstances is not a satisfactory omen. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that "the sceptre of Peter I." has already appeared in Paris in picture post-cards. The design is a sword inlaid with two heads, those of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

FOOCHOW residents will learn with great regret of the sudden death of Mr. W. Graham, who was for long Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s representative at the port. Mr. Graham was a tea man and only left Foochow a few months ago for the United States. During the early part of this month, when New York was visited by a heat wave, Mr. Graham fell down suddenly in the street, death being almost instantaneous, from heat apoplexy. Mrs. Graham had not yet joined her husband in the States, but was about to do so shortly.—*L. & C. Express*.

THOUGH the export of rice from China is illegal and the local officials in Shanghai, Wuhu and Chinkiang, the three great entrepôts for the rice trade, are supposed to prevent it being sent abroad, we find that in the Japanese official Customs returns, just issued, no less than 247,000 piculs of Chinese grown rice were landed in Japan from these three North China ports in the year 1902. The returns for 1903 are not yet complete, but it is known that the import of China rice was much larger. Who is to blame for this nefarious trade?—*China Gazette*.

THE Chinese have assumed control of an industry in British Columbia, where they work a gold creek with modern hydraulic appliances and no little success. The gold they obtain is worth \$18.25 an ounce and the exact amount they win is never told. That it is considerable is shown by their staying by the creek. From one creek in the early sixties at least \$5,000,000 was taken, but after that the yield fell to about \$10,000 a year. In 1902 it rose, however, to nearly \$25,000 and this year it is expected to reach \$50,000, most of which goes to the Chinamen.

A BRUNCH like station recently established at Lung Hai was attacked by a gang of salt smugglers a short time ago, and during the row several soldiers, who were acting as guards, were killed. The attack was made about midnight and was rather fierce while it lasted. The smugglers were finally driven away by the soldiers, but when they withdrew from the scene, they took with them as prisoner, the deputy collector who was on duty at the time. A report of the affair was made to the magistracy of Chinkiang, who at once sent a body of men to recover, possibly, the unlucky deputy.—*Shanghai Times*.

GUNNERY-Lieutenant A. A. M. Duff, of the *Majestic*, has begun improving upon Captain Percy Scott's mechanical appliances, and, if all one hears be true, other officers are applying their ingenuity in the same direction. It was not to be expected that Captain Percy Scott's inventions spoke the last word that was to be said on the subject. They had the merit of originality.

THE Imperial mail s.s. *Silvia*, with time-expired hands from Kinohoch (of the East Asiatic station), arrived at Wilhelmshaven on the evening of 19th June. The returning men were, of course, heartily welcomed by bands as well as by cheers of the crews of the naval vessels in the harbour. The *Silvia* took home 20 officers and 703 subaltern officers and men, besides five prisoners, who were landed first.

THE *Universal Gazette* hears that a deputy of the Tartar General of Kirin (Central Manchuria) is now in Shanghai with the object of purchasing 2,000 stands of modern rifles to take back to Kirin. This, continues that paper, is the second time a deputy has come from Kirin to Shanghai to buy 3,000 rifles within the space of a few weeks and it is stated that the Kirin Tartar General wants the arms to prepare against the eventualities of war.

CAPT. Robinson, of the steamship *Athenian*, is not the kind of man to let the grass grow under his feet, remarks an exchange. At least, if he were a landsman he would not be. When the *Athenian* arrived in Victoria, B.C., on Sunday, 21st June, it was found that one of the steamer's condenser pipes was choked with kelp. A diver was straightaway sent for, but he was somewhat slow in arriving. So Capt. Robinson pulled off his clothes and entered the water himself. Only once rising to the surface, for air, he managed to clear the pipe before the diver reached the scene.

A SEOUL wire of 16th ult. says: The Governor of Wiju replied to the Government that the Russians at Mirokudo refuse to comply with the orders of the officials sent by him to effect the removal of the telegraph posts. The Foreign Department has now ordered the Governor to proceed to the place himself and see to the removal of the posts. The Governor proceeded to the place the day before yesterday, and reported to the Government to-day that all telegraph posts between the Yalu and Mirokudo have been removed. The report, however, is not confirmed by Japanese advices.

ON 24th ult., at about 1 a.m. four-lantern-sentence men contrived to make their escape from the British Consular Gaol, Shanghai. They gagged and handcuffed the warden on duty and took his keys. How they managed to reach the warden at such an hour is inexplicable. The men are all desperate characters, and as far as we can ascertain the two Americans charged last year with stealing Mr. Derby's houseboat are among them. The police are making a diligent search for the fugitives, but so far have been unsuccessful. The whole affair seems to have been most carefully planned.—*N. C. D. News*.

THE Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies have notified that from to-day the present deposit system will terminate, but senders of telegrams, desiring to have monthly accounts with either or both companies, are requested to deposit, in advance, with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, for the joint account of both companies, and against the bank's receipt, an amount equal to the average cost of one month's telegrams forwarded by both companies' lines. Monthly accounts, payable on demand and independently of the said fixed deposits, will be rendered by each company.

MR. W. Robertson, assistant engineer of the Fire Brigade, at the Central Station, in Queen's Road Central, died suddenly about nine